PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,262.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M. 1907.				
23rd Nov.	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6322
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6395
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	HIMALAYA	6898
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284		
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,688	Boyer	26th Dec.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	16th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
HOYORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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THIS INSTITUTION, receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 25th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 21st Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,170	Frid. 22nd Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Nov., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,508 tons, sailing on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in African, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th November, 1907.

KING KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5929	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Makovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

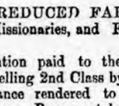
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Tiesc	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3569	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. "
OLYMPIA	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th " "
CASTALIA	P. S Blight	6300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3089	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	29th " "
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 626
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	21st Nov 1907.
* KAISER	2724	Von Holdt	3rd Dec 1907.
† GOUVERNEUR	3336	Burmeister	13th Dec 1907.
PRAESIDENT	3310	Tepe	23rd Dec 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dairy)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank. Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras,	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

ARTISTIC PIANOS,

AT POPULAR PRICES

EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

THE FINEST STOCK IN BOMBAY

OF

GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
RICHD. LIPP & SOHN.
GROTRIAN STEINWAG
NACNF
MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTON'S TEAS

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market:—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!
SCOTT'S STABLES,
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The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
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Bombay, 18th November, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the BANK has been OPENED at HYDERABAD (SIND), under the charge of Mr. S. T. HUTCHESON.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY BY CONTRACT at Bombay, of Coal trimmed into Bunkers (Best Large Bengal Deshargur), for the use of the Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., from 1st January to 31st December, 1908, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of Saturday, the 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For Further particulars and specifications and form of Tenders apply to the Undersigned.

L. FONDA,
Acting Agent, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1907, for works in the construction of Offices for the Head Plumber and Drainage Staff, quarters for the Drainage Staff and Fencing at Babula Tank.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

IMPORTANT.

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P. B. HAIGH,
for Collector of Bombay.
16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

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NOTICE.

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Return tickets at reduced fares will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any station, distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1907 of OYER, and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1907, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are, subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1907.

EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON,
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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

TO BE LET on 50 or 99 years' LEASE convenient PLOTS of vacant land for Building Cottages or Small Bungalows on TATA'S ESTATE, Khar Road, Bandra. For conditions and plans apply to the Land MANAGER, Messrs Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Building, Fort.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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MAY BLOSSOM.
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
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ASK FOR THE 1906
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the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
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Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Premiums.							
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.
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AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co., 42/48, *Church Gate Street,* BOMBAY

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.
PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.
The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

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UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.
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In Time for
PUNJAB,
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IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.
It reaches every City, Town and Village.
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.
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OUR NEW DOMESTIC
SENSATIONAL STORY.
CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.
IT IS WRITTEN BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,
Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.
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MILL and WORKSHOP MECHANICS, also MARINE ENGINEERS, prepared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act. Examinations by an experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Tuition by correspondence to mofussil candidates. Apply—
PRINCIPAL,
16, Bank Street,
Over English Mail Office,
Fort, Bombay.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
SPECIFICS FOR HYDROCELE AND Elephantiases. Guaranteed to cure any nature by using this medicine externally. Rs. 2-8 each bottle. B. GHOSE & CO., 85/1, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials highest and any number.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

QUADIR'S FAMOUS MANGE APPLICATION
FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.
SEND for sample bottle to BEHAR VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Muzaffarpur, enclosing twelve annas in stamps, which will include postage. State Whether for Horse, Cattle or Dog require.

LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' RICH PARASOLS
(a rare article for presentation),
LADIES' rich COLLARS, rich TRIMMINGS, fancy BUTTONS and various other fancy articles,
AT
A VERY CHEAP PRICE
AT
A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TO BE LET.
THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S FAMILY HOUSE, on Hornby Road. The house will be thoroughly renovated and fitted with modern appliances. The area of the Ground-floor, 6,700 square feet, with strong rooms, etc., and well adapted for a Bank; area of upper floors over 16,000 square feet, large airy Rooms, suitable for Offices. Apply to—
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort,
OR
THOS. E. LAURENT,
House Agent, 73, Apollo Street.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 22
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Quarterly	,, 6	,, 7
Monthly	,, 2	,, 3

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—
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Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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First insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	,, 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	,, 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	,, 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 7
Quarterly	,, 4

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

Digitized by the financial backing from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchmaree, 3,077 tons, Captain H Purse, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zamania, 2,780 tons, Captain H McDearmid, sailed yesterday for Jedah with 1,245 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rathwell, R N R., sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain B H Bullen, will sail today for Calcutta via Coastports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE P and O Company's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain J D Andrews, R N R, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Col and Mrs Gaskell; and Mr Lalcaca. From Yokohama—Miss McVeam. From Hongkong—Mr and Mrs Tata and 2 children; Mr and Mrs Master and infant. From Singapore—Mr F F Bonet; Mr M E Millow. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Marshall; Mr and Mrs Kulpyen; Mrs Maidmint and 2 children; Mr and Mrs Chapen; Mr Morris; Mr and Mrs Jackson and Miss Jowitt; Mr G L Man; Mr R H Beckett; Mr and Mrs Sweetenham; Capt C J and Mrs Sinclair; Mr and Mrs John; Mr. Valcassims. From Sydney—Mr J Adam. From Melbourne—Miss J Robertson; Mr Murchison; Misses Murchison; Mr A J Kinch; Miss A S Crossby; Mr J Crawford; Miss Hawey; Miss Cootes. From Yokohama—Mr John Thomas.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ... Capt James	R Navy
R I M S Investigator	Survey St

In the stream.

H M S Hyflyer ... Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ... Comdr C W Shearme	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats	Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator ... Comdr Beauchamp	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 18.

Dalrie	1613 Borw		G Jewan
Dwarka	799 Mussa	P Gulf	M M & Co 23-11
Farringford	2376 Chaplin		Captain
Hoseinee	993 Jenkins	Bussrah	19-11 B & P S N Co
Inchmaree	3078 Purse		R A Willis
Ipswich	515 Pelling		Shah S N Co
Kallian	3149 W Iher		The Bombay Co
Oxenfels	2759 Stirling		Glade & Co
Oriental	3 83 Palmer		P & O Co
Peninsular	2949 Palmer	Aden	16-11 P & O Co
President	2057 Tepe		A Strands
Sunbeam	3966 Davison		E Talyboo
Shah Najam	2751 Davison		E Tajyboy
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling		H Ahmed Hassum
Shah Nasir	2 55 Grant		Shah N N Co
Satara	3460 Tyrell		M M & Co
Viraya	2175 LeBrocq		M Mackenzie & Co
Watson Hall	2139 Morin		K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3413	Snow	Kyhi	21-11	K Nixon & Co
B Clan sinclair	3290	Oliver	Chittagon	28-11	F Mair & Co
C & R Morton Hall	2727	Prawse	Lpool	24-12	K Nixon & Co
D & E Marischal	3569	Sandal	Kyhi	25-11	Glade & Co
F Dalhousie	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	26-11	P & O Co
G Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	25-11	B & P S N Co
K Yetorofu Maru	0	Sato	Kobe		M M & Co
M Shahnoor	2151	Al Ahmed	Hassan		M Shahnoor
S Allanton	2779	Motyer	Baltimore	24-11	W A & G & Co
T Ghazni	1649	Hughes	Jeddah	21-11	B & P S N Co
U Umeniabi	2744	Mitchell	Jeddah	23-11	W A & G & Co
Q Cupid	2781	Baldie	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Obra	2520	Canmack	N P	M M & Co
5 Bodlewell	2309	Sutr	Antwerp	20-11 W A & G & Co
6 Chanda	3651	Tice	Antwerp	23-11 M M & Co
7 Idole	1650	Lloyd	Shanghai	19-11 B & P S N Co
8 Wardha	2555	Peckover	Calcutta	19-11 M M & Co
9 Avondale	2759	Stirling	Rangoon	21-11 Glade & Co
12 Egypt	4170	Summers	London	22-11 P & O Co
13 Reichstag	2098	The	Char	21-11 A Strandes

Q Offside.

Scalia	3438	Brown	Jeddah	20-11 M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	353	Mohamed	Bunagar	19-11 Bo S N Co
Saraswati	413	Ahmed	Karrachi	19-11 Bo S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai, Oct 29

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Goalpara s	Morrison	Persian Gulf, &c
	Lima s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Zamania s	McDiarmid	Jedah
	Inchmaree s	Purse	Baltimore

The steamer Nurani, Bullin, for Calcutta, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Farring ford for Baltimore, &c

" Delhi, for China, &c

" Yetorofu Maru, for Kobe, &c

" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—217 bales, wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; 900 cwt, wheat sweeping Huri Kanji; 80 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales silk, Kakoon and 3 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—25 cwts, old rubber, J R Minnitt; 10 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla; 31 casks Indian Condements, Maneckjee Poonjiee and Co; 142 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales hemp, S Bhicajee; 16 cwts horns and 52 cwts fish maw, R Dhunjee and Co; 100 bales hemp, M P Mehta and Co; 2 bales skins, H A Osmer; 41 cwt fishmaws, A A Mahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Company) 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cott m, J A Begbie and Co; 18 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt Linseed Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—600 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy; 1,008 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey

Chanda s—110 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 110 bales cotton P Bhimjee, 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 677 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 3,098 cwts rapeseed and 20 cwt gingellyseed S C Italiana, 2,000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,50 cwt castorseed, C Bogziano and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, W Beachar; 12 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 bales twist Elphinstone Mill

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—525 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1st do s—142 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—200 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co

Iyok s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, G Kolla and Co

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, J B Petit and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

ADMIRAL ROUS used to tell a story of an old man who asked him for assistance, urging that he had been one of the crew of the Victory, and had fought at Trafalgar. The admiral was suspicious, and put one or two questions relating to details of the fight. The humbug got mixed in his nautical history and replied: "Didn't see much of it, sir; we 'ad steam hup, and I wor in the 'old, stokin'!"

MR. BENT (the Premier of Victoria), speaking at a charities carnival, said, according to the "British Australasian": "A newspaper has been good enough to set to music what purports to be m 'Cooee,' but the setting is too flat." He said he had a much better voice, and he did not "cooee" in a squeaky voice, as the papers would lead people to believe. If the gentleman who had charge of one paper would give a contribution of £100,000 to charities he would "cooee" for a week.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

PROF. JAMES

FLECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain Fag Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurosthenia and the Impotence of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked. Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken down, faggod out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above-mentioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

Address:-THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 135 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 17.] [BOMBAY, *November* 18.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
28 Bars Silver ..	Rs. 56,534	London	Oriental	Towner & Co
1 Case Sovs	7,020	Jeddah	Ahmadi	H E GoolMahmud
Gold Coins ..	592			
1 Parcel Silver..	50	London	Macedonia	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [18TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :-

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is 65 lakhs up.

Exchange :-

The market quotations are quite normal at T. T. 1s. 3 25/32d., Demand 1s. 3 3/4., and Credits three months' sight 1s. 4 9 32d. to 5/16d. with very little business transacted. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 25/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 9/32d. to 5 16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	149 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	200 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4

Government Paper :-

The market opened at 95/14 for Cash and 95/13 for 20th of November Settlement and advanced an anna both ways, when some small business passed. The Calcutta rates are quoted at 95/13 and 95/12, respectively. We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-15
1st Settlement	" 95-14

Bullion :-

The London market has advanced ½d. for Bar Silver, both ready and forward, the quotations being respectively, 27-1—16d. and 27-7—16d. steady. The local rates opened at 69—2 and 69-45 *ex* duty for November and December settlements respectively, and advanced during the day to 69—8 and 69—11, but sellers did not come forward and little or no business was done. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ... " ...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold ... " ...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold ... " ...	24	1	6
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	69	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	69	8	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	69	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :-

The continued decline in the Home Markets is having a depressing effect on our Market. Yesterday prices were about Rs. 2 lower, and to-day there has been a further decline rates closing week as under. A moderate business has been done chiefly by the bazaar covering previous sales. Exporters are quiet.

Ready cotton is difficult to move :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	265 6	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	257	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	227	January
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	220	"
Fine M. G. Khándgaum Akola ...	212	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	211 13	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	197 8	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	191 2	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	197 8	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	187 8	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	176 4	"

Liverpool Opener :-

Easier.

Opening Tone	
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	29,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :-

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5 36	5 36	5 37	5 39	5 40
—09	—09	—08	—08	—07
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5 41	5 41	5 41	5 41	
—07	—07	—07	—07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :-

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 0 R. T.
December	"	8 8 0 R. T.
May	"	8 11 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :-

The market is quiet with little enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	9 8 0
Yellow Gujerat ...	"	10 7 0

Gingellyseed :-

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Black White 85 p.c.	Rs.	60 0 0
" " 75 p.c.	"	59 0 0
Black Kutni	"	52 0 0

Poppyseed :-

Rs. 12 8 0

Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :-

Rs 39 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :-

Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Easier.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :-

The market is rather firmer and we quote :—

White Delhi, Ap.-May.... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,350
India	60
Indian Specie Bank, Ltd... ...	47 1/2

Mills :—

Century	1,675
David	395
Maneckji Petit	3,135
Textile	1,175

Miscellaneous :—

Bolram Pile & Co.	129
Bombay Steam Preference ...	285
Colab Land and Mill	1,005
Treacher and Co	805

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,804	bales.
Wheat	14,913	cwts
Linseed	696	"
Rapeseed	nil	"
Gingellyseed	16,510	"
Poppyseed	171	"
Groundnuts	215	"
Castorseed	2,074	"
Rice	2,609	"
Myrabollams	2,637	"
Cottonseed	3,501	"
Mowrasseed	313	"
Gram	293	"
Joowar	763	"
Maize	49	"

THE GOLD SCARCITY.

In recent letters I have referred to the hoarding propensity of the natives of this country, in the districts where hard cash has to be sent to pay for produce bought, writes the Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer." This trait in the character of a people is generally taken to indicate a low level of civilisation, and is, as a rule, the characteristic of trading folk who have not yet emerged or only lately emerged, from the dark ages of commerce when the value of credit as a business factor is unknown. The Egyptian fellah has, too, lately developed this capacity for hoarding; the result in his case of having something to hoard since the British control has so much ameliorated his social and economic condition. With the native of India the habit is hereditary and it will probably be many generations before it is eradicated though the extension of the banking system has done much to call forth the money of the Indian merchant in the cities and elsewhere. Now, too, that the Indian has taken to running his own Banks, a more rapid advance should be made towards up-to-date methods of trading, including the extension of the cheque system, though Banking facilities will have to be very largely increased before anything but cash payments are acceptable for the larger portion of the up-country trade. With the Egyptian the case is different, and given facilities for safely depositing his money, the habit may likely be eradicated before it becomes confirmed. Egypt was the first to start Agricultural Banks, and the extension of these both in Egypt and in India is urgently called for to give practical effect to the desire to abolish this hoarding. As long as the margin of profit to the ryot or fellah was normal, and not too large, the country could afford to look on with indifference at a habit which was at the most eccentric but as the margin between the cost and sale prices, say of jute and cotton, widened, the locking up of so much money affected, not only the country immediately interested, but the world at large. For the past two years the demand for gol l to finance the Egyptian cotton crop has had to be reckoned with as each autumn comes round, this period, too, bringing extensive demands from other quarters, and we have lately seen how the action of the Indian Government, in their capacity as buyers of silver, has thrown the silver market out of gear, the cause being currency irregularities resulting from the hoarding of rupees. It comes, however, as something of a surprise to find that the Americans, whose methods of finance have hitherto had the appearance of being so well ahead of all old-world methods, as to rise superior to most of the recognis d laws of political economy, have in their nervous excitement reverted to hoarding, thus tending to increase the already existing complications. Though there is doubtless a certain amount of insolvency on the other side of the Atlantic, the chief complaint seems to be shortage of currency, a complaint, probably, not so actually existent as appears on the surface, being aggravated by the refusal of holders of currency to produce it, and let it get into active circulation. As one of the leading authorities on financial matters puts it, any sudden event which causes a great demand for actual cash may cause, and will tend to cause, a panic in a country where cash is much economised, and where debts payable on demand are large. In such a country and immense credit rests on a very small reserve, and an unexpected and large discount of that reserve may easily wreck up and shatter very much, if not the whole of that credit. It is noticeable that the periods before all the years of panic in England, such as 1847, 1866, 1873, &c., were distinguished by a general rise in prices, while in the year succeeding there was a great fall. We have already had the high prices, the panic is now on, and from all appearances the fall in prices has also set in, accompanied by general timidity, and an indisposition to speculation, or even to investment, the idea being to keep one's money well in hand, and under control. There is little doubt that the good times, of which we have heard so much of late, lead to mad speculations, and reckless over-trading, while high prices are of doubtful value to the community at large, whatever they may be to certain individuals. More money is needed to do the same amount of trade, and as we have seen lately money becomes dearer.

The present position is somewhat aggravated by the actual scarcity of gold, and the determination of the United States to secure it at any cost. The raising of the Bank rate is not at all likely, under present circumstances, to attract money to England, the hope being that the higher rate will prove a protection against the inroads of the Americans on Eng'and's gold. At times like these the movements of gold are, however, calculated to rise, superior to the ordinary regulations of exchange, so that higher and higher rates may be called for to effect the desired purpose. Severe as the process of cure is there is no doubt that the worlds business will be free from a great and continual menace if New York finance is put on a sound basis The Banks of that city and throughout the country—or many of them—are described as being controlled by plungers, who buy their control for the sole purpose of being able to borrow the funds of the depositors for their own private speculations, and visionary enterprises. Officially the lists of securities held as collateral security for loans by some of the burst Banks are described as rotten, and the emancipation of trade and banking from these plungers will be an untold blessing. A strange feature in the business is the apparent unexpectedness of the whole happening, for else the unreal sanguineness of the markets, both in London and New York, both of which failed to appreciate the severity of the crisis. It is likely that more credit was given to the Americans for nerve than they deserved and that by their want of forebearance a crisis, which might have proved only of a minor character, has been precipitated, and aggravated. Fortunately London does not seem to be very deep in American holdings, the effect on city finances arising more from a dear money market, and its share in the general paralysis of trade, which all the world including India is feeling.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th Nov. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	18	11	30 a m	1	26
Suez ...	18	7	0 p m	0	46

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 18th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	18th Nov. 1907.	0	25	0	5
" Karachee ..	Ditto	1	33	0	3
" Madras	Ditto	0	23	0	4

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07). Cables Emden Vigo and Lisbon St. Miquel interrupted (8-11-07.)

LORD CLIFTON, whose coming of age has been celebrated at Cobham Hall, Kent, is 6ft. 7in. high. His father, the Earl of Darnley, is 6ft. 4in., while the Earl, Lord Clifton, and their relatives, the Hon. Noel Bligh, Hon. Arthur Bligh, and Hon. E. Y. Bligh, average 6ft. 2½in.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

O'CONNOR—STATHAM—November 5, at Simla, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Rev. Father Callistus, O. C., Arthur T. P. O'Connor, to Louie May, younger daughter of J. Statham, Esq., late of the Indian Educational Departm nt.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-45m. 11-34a. Low water 4-46m., 4 45a.

Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat 2 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p. m., and 10 p. m.

Middleton's "Fascinating Wondrous London," Framji Cowasji Institute, 9-30 p. m.

B. V. Artillery Club, Annual Meeting 7 p m

Sale of Work, American Mission School, Byculla 5 p.m., to 7 p m.

Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 20th, Full Moon, 5h. 34-3m. a.m.; Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a.m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, November 20.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat. Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Municipal Stand ng Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Diocesan Church Society, annual meeting, Cathedral Boys' High School, 5 p. m. Annual prize distribution, Bombay Education Society's Schools, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h, 0m. High water, 11-21m. Low water, 5-23m. 5-16a.

Thursday, November 21.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-10m., 11-55a. Low water, 5-58m., 5-16a.

Friday, November 22.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Arrival of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and daughter per English mail steamer "Marmora." Sun rises, 6h. 49m.; Sun sets, 6h 0m.; High water, 0-44m., 0-27a.; Low water, 6-32m., 6-16a.

Saturday, November 23.—Malabarxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, general meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club races. Sun rises, 6h. 50m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 1-17m., 0-57a. Low water, 7 6m., 6-46a.

Sunday, November 24.—26th Sunday after Trinity, Sun rises, 6h. 51m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water 1-49m., 1-26a.; Low water, 4-71m., 7-17a.

Monday, November 25.—Sun rises, 6h. 51m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 2-20m., 1-57a; Low water, 8-19m. 7-42a.

MESSRS TREACHER & Co:—The auction sale of Messrs. Treacher and Company's Byculla property which was advertised to take place yesterday was postponed.

PILGRIM SEASON.—At present about one thousand Mohammedan pilgrims are staying in the Frere Road Mussafferkhana, awaiting to start on their pilgrimage to Mecca.

NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolahpur has arrived in Bombay and put up in the Sardar Hotel Sitaram buildings.—H. H. the Rajsaheb of Rajpipla has left Bombay for his State.—H. H. the Nawab of Janjira left Bombay per s. s. "Cadmarati," for Janjira.

ELECTRIC TRAM CAR ACCIDENT:—On Sunday night Saidu Genn (30), a Hindu, was getting into an electric tram car while in motion in Hornby Road, Bombay, when he slipped and fell. The car passed over his right foot almost severing it at the ankle. Saidu was removed to the G.T. Hospital for being attended to.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to morrow the 20th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DIWALEE VICTIM:—Pampoo, a Hindu girl, (15), who resided with her parents in Chunam Kiln Road, was letting off some fireworks on the 5th instant, the Hindu New Year's Day, when her clothes caught fire and she was burnt from her waist downwards. She was treated at home, but tetanus sent in and she died eleven days afterwards. Being an accidental death the body was allowed to be disposed of without holding an inquest.

DEATHS ON THE ROADSIDE.—Hurry Rama, aged, 60 a mendicant was found dead in Jambli Street, on Sunday noon. The death was due to pneumonia.—Rama, a Hindu (50), also a mendicant was found dead on Musjid Siding on Sunday morning. His death was due to chronic bronchitis —The dead body of a Mahomedan mendicant was found lying in Princess Street. The death in this case was also due to chronic bronchitis.—Rama Babot, a Hindu, (45), was found dead in the First Marine Street. His death was due to consumption of the lungs.

LIVING LONDON.—An excellent opportunity is offered to the Bombay public by Mr. Middleton who is running a highly interesting show in the Framji Cowasji Institute every evening. The bioscope exhibition is realistic and life-like. The principal feature of the show is Living London. Those who witness it are bound to admit that the life of that great city is depicted most faithfully. Those familiar with the sights of London for a moment forget when they see the life-like scenes pass in front of them, that they are in Bombay. The humorous scenes are not neglected and altogether an instructive and enjoyable show is provided.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub Inspector Taylor charged one Vithoba Govind, with the theft of a purse containing Rs 3 and annas 8 from the pocket of one Alibhai Syedbhai. The complainant was passing from near the Crawford Market when the accused removed a purse from his pocket and tried to make off with it but was arrested by a policeman. The accused pleaded guilty saying he was drunk at the time he committed the theft. He also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Yacht Club, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March ...	Burgoyne ... Collier
Overture ...	Le Dion et la Bayadiere ... Auber
Selection ...	The Telephone Girl ... Serpette
Valse ...	Improvisationen ... Gung'l
Selection ...	The Merry Widow ... Lehar
Selection ...	Scotia-o's Pride ... Godfrey

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE new programme for this week contains several very interesting pictures and this entertainment continues to draw large houses at every exhibition, the crowd last Saturday night being phenomenal, and the management compelled to turn scores of people away disappointed owing to want of room. To avoid disappointment seats should be booked beforehand on Saturdays.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, having returned from long leave, sat in the Appeal Court with the Chief Justice yesterday, when appeals from the decisions of other High Court Judges were heard. The Hon. Mr Justice Heaton has been placed on special duty in inspecting the mofussil courts; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight officiates for him as a Judge of the Court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A HIGH COURT JUDGE'S ORDER REVERSED.

In the Appeal Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, who returned to Bombay by the last English mail steamer, sat with the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, to dispose of appeals from the Original Side. Among these, was one preferred by Velbai, wife of Anupchand Karamchand, against her brother Kalianji Sangjibhai Raisi, and six others, who were respondents in the appeal, and defendants in the original suit. Plaintiff's claim was, that under an award made in a previous suit brought under her late father's will, she was entitled to about Rs. 1,70,000 of kories. Certain instalments in relation to the award had not been recovered by the executors of the will; had they been recovered at due dates, the amount recovered would have been a sum in rupees at the exchange of 3 3-4 kories per rupee. She prayed that her rights be assertained under the award, dated 27th July 1895, and also asked for other reliefs.

First defendant denied the charge of his having failed in his duty to recover the amounts; he submitted, plaintiff was not a party to the award, and was not entitled to any right under it against the defendant. He had spent for the plaintiff and her husband and son considerable sums for clothing and ornaments, which he counter-claimed. He had also paid several sums to one of the plaintiff's trustees, Laxmibai, who was her mother, and was the third defendant. Under the will, the plaintiff was entitled to benefits only of her maintenance, marriage-expenses, and the customary presents, and kories one lakh. No probate of the will was obtained.

Another written statement was filed by the second defendant Raghavji Vejpal, Munim of Raisi Amarchand's Bombay firm.

On 20th February, the suit came on before Mr. Justice Russell. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad was heard on the issues for the plaintiff; Mr. G. R. Lowndes for the defendant.

Mr. Setalvad asked that these questions should be decided first: Whether the first defendant was justified in expending the moneys, he had stated that he did, for the maintenance, clothes, and so forth for the plaintiff, out of the moneys due to her under the award; and whether plaintiff was liable to be debited with expenses arising from her marriage?

Mr. Lowndes contended that the fifth issue should be decided first, viz., whether in the event of its being found that the plaintiff and her husband had the benefit of the expenditure referred to in the first issue, was the defendant liable to pay the sums over again?

Mr. Justice Russell upheld Mr. Lowndes's view; but, he said, it would entail the taking of a protracted account. Every item would have to be enquired into, which it was impossible for this Court to undertake.

Ultimately, the case was referred to the Commissioner for report.

Against this order, the plaintiff filed this appeal. Mr. Raikes, with the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chottubhai, appeared for the plaintiff-appellant: The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the first defendant and respondent.

Arguments of Counsel over, the learned Chief Justice delivered Judgment. His Lordship said, that after a commission had been issued for the examination of a large number of witnesses in Cutch, the case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Russell. Fourteen issues were raised, involving determ

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the Secretariat, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1907. For particulars see Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, Part I., dated 7th November, 1907. Applications to attend should be made to the MILITARY SECRETARY, Malabar Point, before the 28th instant.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor.
Bombay, 18th November, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1907.

BENGAL, THE PUNJAB, AND UNREST.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, discusses the anti-English agitation in his old province, in the pages of a contemporary review. A friend of his, he tells us, conversing lately with an Irishman, asked "why it is that instead of the old friendly relations of society, I find now nothing but boycotting and oppression and terrorising going on?" "Sure then," was the reply, "and why do you let us?" This is the question which the English public, which is determined that under no circumstances shall its rule over India be destroyed, asks the Government as to the continuance of disorder. It feels vaguely, Sir Charles finds, that the country is getting out of hand and that a spirit of alienation and hostility has sprung up; but it observes that while there were two provinces in which six months ago this spirit was most prominent, in one of them, the Punjab, vigorous action was taken and order has been completely restored. In the other, Bengal, where little or no such action has been enforced, sedition and defiance of authority are still rampant. And they ask like the Irishman "why do you let them?" The question was asked in the Punjab first of all, if Sir Charles did but know. It was asked by Indian military officers of their British comrades, of Commanding Officers, of squadron and company commanders. "They do no harm; let them talk" was the reply. "But Sahib, it will do; it will stop recruiting and affect the budmashes," it was urged. And probably, had an attempt not been made to influence the Native Army, no such vigorous action, as is referred to, would have been taken. Loyal Indians themselves demanded to know "why do you let them?" In attempting to answer the question, in the view of Sir Charles Elliott, who is intimately acquainted with both provinces, it is necessary to consider the different difficulties which the authorities have had to face. In the first place, in the Punjab, the agitation was mainly exotic, not springing from among the natural population of the country, but introduced and fostered by the large settlement of Bengalis, mostly lawyers. They set on foot a propaganda among the people, cleverly taking advantage of any local and temporary discontent such as that created by a revision of land taxation or as that arising in the canal colonies from the passing of a well-meaning but unwise law which threatened to interfere with details of domestic life and to dragoon them into sanitary habits and "model villages." They attempted to excite discontent among the Native Army and to play on the fears of Lord Kitchener's supposed want of sympathy. Had this propaganda been allowed to spread and thrive unchecked for a little while longer, its consequences might have been serious. But fortunately it was discovered in time; with the deportation of its two chief leaders the whole business collapsed and since that time we have heard of no seditious meetings or speeches and there has been a great increase of moderation in the attacks of opposition newspapers. This is Sir Charles Elliott's very accurate view of the case of the Punjab. Of course it was written weeks ago; and since then, as we were the first to announce, the two chief leaders have been released. We do not, however, suppose that they will busy themselves very actively in politics in the near future. To do so would involve greater difficulties and more severe penalties than six months ago.

As regards Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott compares the action of the High Court with that of the Chief Court of the Punjab. The latter co-operated with the Administration and the Magistrates, whilst the former "acted in such a way as to create the impression that it is more disposed to protect the agitators than to support the action of Government," and Sir Charles is unsparing in his criticism of their lordships of the Criminal Bench. Again, the Calcutta University is accused of having been inert and of having done nothing to stem the torrent of disloyal feeling. "The principal agents in the boycotting and riots," he adds, "have been youths from schools and colleges, in many cases aided and abetted by the masters and professors." Furthermore, while the disloyalty in the Punjab was mainly exotic and soon put down by the combined action of the Government and the Chief Court, in Bengal it is indigenous and has spread widely and struck deep roots among the educated classes. "In Bengal alone has it (so far) developed into a hatred of everything English and a determination to make the country too unpleasant for Englishmen to reside in it." On account of the circumstances thus enumerated Sir Charles Elliott recognises that the Government of Bengal was in a far less favourable position more than that of the Punjab, as regards the success of any efforts it might make not to "let them." He thinks the Government relied too much on the personal influence of the natural leaders of Bengal Society to keep the agitation in bounds. But "the movement had gathered too much head and the Extremists had grown too excited and too embittered to succumb to their influence." For the benefit of his English readers, Sir Charles explains the situation in detail, and we are glad to find one, possessing such an extensive sympathy with the people and having such exceptional sources of information, who has taken the trouble to write at such length so lucid a narrative of the unrest and the circumstances which led up to it.

Notwithstanding the passing of the Seditious Meetings Act, Sir Charles Elliott urges that attention should be concentrated on the province of Bengal Proper and chiefly on Calcutta where the disloyal agitation against the Government originated and has been fostered. Since the passing of the Act something remains to be done and we are glad to see that Sir Charles is at one with us in recommending the suppression of seditious and inflammatory writing in the newspapers. A few weeks ago, he reminds his English readers, when the question of a strong press law was discussed, there appeared to be reason to hope that it would be found that seditious writing could be effectually dealt with under the ordinary law. In several cases convictions were obtained and the courts held that the law which admits the confiscation of the instrument with which a crime is committed could be extended to the confiscation of the Press by which a seditious article is printed. It soon appeared, as Sir Charles puts it, that we were congratulating ourselves prematurely. "With the exception of one case in the Punjab and one in Bengal (which fortunately could not be appealed against to the High Court) these convictions have been upset and in both provinces the highest Courts have refused to allow the printing press to be impounded like the dagger of an assassin." Considering the many devices resorted to to evade responsibility, we agree with the ex-Lieutenant-Governor that it is essential, "unwelcome as the idea of impinging the liberty of the Press is to English minds," that some restrictions should be imposed. He advocates the adoption of the plan attributed to Sir Denzil Ibbetson, that no newspaper should be allowed to issue without a license, and in order to obtain it the name of the responsible editor should be stated; he must be approved by the local authority, and a person of such character that the responsibility should be real and be capable of being enforced. At the same time the names of the proprietors should be registered and a suitable sum of money should be produced and pledged in proof that the proprietors are serious persons who mean business and are in a position to bring out a respectable journal. If thereafter any article should be considered seditious by the Local Government they should have the power to impound the money and confiscate the printing press, the proprietors having the power to appeal to the High Court. By such a measure Government would be able to protect the people from seditious agitation and the proprietors would be protected against undue interference. We fully approve the proposal to adopt a measure of this kind, though, as we have said before, we are strongly opposed to any greater interference with the press than is unavoidable.

STATE FORESTS IN BRITAIN. It seems almost an anomaly that while there is an Office of Woods and Forests there should be practically no State Forests in Great Britain. Yet such is the case. The Office in question busies itself chiefly with Royal lands and controls and owns almost as much urban property as forest land or land suitable therefor. The most extraordinary thing, when the matter is carefully investigated, is that Great Britain is more suited for afforestation than any other part of Europe. This has occasionally been denied, but Continental experts like Schwappach and Boppe have declared that they envy us our climate. It is, as they point out, so mild and moist and equable that a greater variety of trees can be grown in Britain than in any other part of Europe, while there is, too, an advantage in the matter of soil. Few will deny that our island is better adapted for tree-growing than Norway and Sweden, yet these countries contrive to send to us 40 per cent. of our timber supply. There are some severely wind-swept slopes and barren mountain peaks that could not be suitably afforested; but speaking generally, our position is undoubtedly favourable. Under the circumstances it is surely nothing less than national improvidence on our part to pay about £12,000,000 annually to foreign countries for a class of timber which we could profitably raise on our waste places at home. Northern Russia sends us something like two million tons of wood, while Scandinavia, Germany, France and the United States also contribute largely. Foreign countries send to us five times more timber than do our colonies, much though we obtain from Canada. Statistics also prove only too clearly that a continued supply cannot be looked for. In fact there are already signs of scarcity in the timber yards, where the prices of imported wood have risen rapidly, while the quality has diminished.

The State has now taken up the matter seriously by purchasing the Inverlever estate near Loch Awe in Agyllshire for £30,000 and it is shortly to be planted with coniferous trees for the production of commercial timber. The area of the estate is twelve thousand acres, land mostly covered with rough heather, typical Highland land and not dissimlar to much of the waste land in Wales. One may therefore regard this as an object lesson, hoping that it will lead to a great extension of the work. And it is well to remember that forests are highly remunerative when properly worked, a fact well known to all Anglo-Indians but little recognised at Home. In the Hartz Mountains, which cannot claim even average advantage, the yield per acre is about fourteen shillings a year, while in Saxony where the commonest tree is our common spruce the return has increased from ten to over twenty-two shillings a year within fifty years. In Switzerland which is an object lesson, in the way of forest management, to the whole of the world, the return per acre is as high as thirty shillings. There is another view to be taken. The State forests of Germany extend over ten million acres and produce eleven shillings profit per acre each year, whilst giving employment to nearly one hundred thousand people. There is much waste land that might profitably be reafforestated in the British Isles, and the action of the Office of Wood and Forests may end not only in helping the revenues but in settling a part of the unemployed question by taking the men back to the land.

THE TRADE OF ADEN. ADEN had a prosperous year in 1900-1907 according to the trade returns, both sea-borne and inland, for the value increased by Rs. 6,73,965 or 68 per cent. By far the greater part of this was accounted for by the Indian Trade which increased by over thirty-six and a half lakhs or 17·59 per cent, whilst the Inland Trade decreased by over seven and a half lakhs or 16·15 per cent. Exports declined slightly, but the imports of private merchandise increased by forty-one lakhs. The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade, exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure and cargo manifested for direct transhipment on through Bills of Lading, amounted to Rs. 9,94,76,768 against Rs. 9,88,02,800 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 6,73,965. Through Treasure decreased by nearly thirty-five lakhs. One of the most noteworthy items of the year's trade is the increase in cotton manufactures and grey piece-goods. In the former there was an increase both in imports and exports, the former being about one and a half lakhs more than in 1905, while in grey piece-goods there was an increase of the extraordinary amount of twenty-four million yards and forty-eight lakhs in value. This increase, however, is not likely to be maintained: in fact there will probably be a decrease this year, for very large quantities were imported into Abyssinia before the Ethiopian Railway Company imposed a tax of ten per cent *ad valorem* on all goods. Last year however there was an increase in the export of grey goods amounting to eleven million yards, and in value seventeen and a half lakhs. American activity in this trade is very noticeable and imports from America nearly doubled, the effect being felt in the Bombay trade in which prices fell slightly although the volume of trade increased. As a result of competition among the oil companies the price has declined, resulting in an increase in imports of four hundred thousand gallons, valued at a lakh and a half, in reply to brisker trade from the coast ports. The details of the international distribution of the trade show little of note. The difference between the imports and exports between Aden and the United Kingdom was insignificant and though Germany sold more she bought more in return. The growth of the Karachi trade is most noticeable. The increase was Rs. 11,24,433 or 449·87 per cent, chiefly in chemicals, fresh vegetables, grain, provisions, seeds and wood, the only decrease being in apparel. Much of this trade seems to have been taken from Bombay which experienced a decrease of a little over twelve lakhs, while the Bengal trade decreased by nearly seventeen lakhs. The shipping returns show that though more vessels entered the port they had a lower net registered tonnage. The number of merchant vessels calling was 1,469 against 1,369, but including men-of-war the number was 1,558, an increase of 65. By far the greater part of these were British vessels; in fact Austria, which shared in the increase of trade to the extent of four and a half lakhs, only sent 101 vessels as compared with 721 British and 183 British Indian, while Germany, which also shared largely in the increase of trade, only sent 184. The chief increase in the Austrian trade was in cabinetware and furniture, glassware cutlery and hardware, and this would seem to promise a profitable field for investigation by Indian manufacturers.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Marmora," with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Arcadia" left Hongkong on November 16th.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia," Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 17th instant.

MR. W. BELL, C.I.E., has resigned his duties as Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges in India.

MADAME ALBANI'S first concert on Saturday evening at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, was a great success.

CHAPTER XXII of our new Serial Story "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

MR. W. E. DAVIDSON, Governor of the Seychelles, who was recently married in London, has returned to his post and reached the Seychelles on the 11th instant.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* cabled on the 12th instant:—"The London tea market is quiet. Cocoa is lower, the few parcels sold showing a decline of fully 10s."

THE Select Committee's Report on the Madras Estates Land Bill will be presented at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, but the consideration of the Report may be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

MR. KEIR HARDIE, visiting a village in East Bengal, was so shocked at the condition of the people, a Calcutta paper states, that he gave them money to buy sweets. He also made a speech, and then a lady presented him with a beautifully wrought silk fan, a silver chain, a set of buttons, and a silver vermilion case.

MR. FRED. CAMPBELL, brother of the Rev. R. J Campbell, the famous "New Theology" Minister of the City Temple, has been appointed editor of the "Statesman," and leaves for India immediately. He comes from the "Westminster Gazette," and has been assistant to Mr. J. A. Spender, the editor of that journal.

A CROWDED meeting of the Kolee community of the taluk of Alibag was held last morning at the house of Mr. Govind Rao Baba in the town of Gurjar, to greet Mr. Chuckerbutty the popular Collector who is going on leave to England. A short address was presented, a spontaneous and grateful demonstration, which was fully appreciated.

THE three bells in Chilvers Coton (Warwickshire) Parish Church tower are being recast, and three others added. As a child George Eliot attended this church with her parents, and long afterwards drew vivid pictures of the ancient building and its incumbents. Mr. Gilfil and Amos Barton were the vicar and curate respectively of Chilvers Coton, the "Shepperton" of "Scenes of Clerical Life."

IT is proposed to hold from the 1st to the 3rd January next a Northern Circars Swadeshi Show at Siddhantam in the Kistna District, similar to the one held at the beginning of this year in the same place. We have received from the Committee a copy of the rules and regulations for the guidance of intending exhibitors who are asked to send in their exhibits to the address of the Secretary, so as to reach Siddhantam between the 1st and 15th December next.

LEAKAT HOSSAIN left on Saturday by the Khulna mail for Barisal under escort of two Bengali policemen. It appears that while on the railway platform at Sealdah, Leakat expressed his sorrow that the Bengali public had not taken up his cause in right earnest and had not moved the High Court against the sentence passed on him by the Presidency Magistrate. A dozen students were at the station.

YUAN SHIU-KAI has memorialised the Chinese Throne recommending that if from henceforth any Chinese official, whether in Peking or in the Provinces, be discovered smoking opium and disobeying the commands of the Throne in regard to the consumption of opium, such offenders shall be summarily cashiered and dismissed the service. Evidently the three months further grace granted by a recent Imperial decree have expired.

THE Director-General of the Post Office of India, notifies, with reference to the Notification of November 4, that intimation has since been received that arrangements have been made to keep the British Post Office Agency at Tientsin open for the present. The previous announcement as to the alteration in the rate of postage on letters for Tientsin is accordingly cancelled, and the rate will continue until further notice to be 1-anna the ounce or part of that weight as in the case of letters for other places in China at which there are British Post Office Agencies.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

Boxing.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The most important International contest, which has taken place for some time, was the Empire Rifle match, decided at Sydney early in the week. This was contested by teams representing Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, the shooting being at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, ten shots at each range. The result was a triumph for the Australians, who, at the end of the first day, led with a score of 1,108 points as against 1,077 by New Zealand and Great Britain. They maintained their advantage on the second day and won with a total of 2,104, the New Zealanders scoring 2,056 and Great Britain 2,053—out of a possible 2,400. The shooting of the United Kingdom's representatives is disappointing, even after making due allowances for altered and strange conditions. It will be remembered that the Home Representatives were badly beaten for the Palma Trophy recently at Ottawa, and which was partly attributed to the superior rifle and ammunition used by the Americans. It is to be hoped the lesson will not be thrown away and that on the return of our cracks, official and proper attention will be paid their reports. Rifle-shooting is slowly gaining in popularity and it is of the utmost necessity that our marksmen shall be properly equipped for all emergencies.

Writing on Rifle-shooting, C. B. Fry made use of words recently which ought to gain him greater praise and more hero worship than any of his feats on the athletic, cricket and football fields. His words were: "I should like to see shooting practice recognised as a great English pastime and hold the same part in the popular imagination as football and cricket now hold." This is good and it would be well for the Empire if it were so. Apropos of this, it was an object lesson to see some of the big London papers devote a column a day to the cricket match between the English team and Western Australia, while the Empire shooting match was dismissed with half a dozen lines. Readers of these notes well know that the writer is enthusiastic on all healthy sports and he would not for one moment like to see them claim less attention than at present; at the same time (as he has so often pointed out) he considers Rifle-shooting should claim at least equal attention as sports from patriot sportsmen and the Press. The fact that the average man in the street will eagerly read particulars of a cricket match, while not caring the proverbial brass button how an international shoot may result is greatly due to the scant reports of the latter. Even non-patriots must feel amazed to see the efforts to try and create a boom in, say, Diabolo in preference to encouraging Empire Insurance—or in other words, —Rifle-shooting.

ON AMATEURISM.

One almost gets tired of repeating that we want one simple definition of an amateur—to apply to all sports and which might read, "an amateur is one who derives no pecuniary benefit out of his, or her, participation or association with Sports and Pastimes." He is again led to refer to the subject because of what appeared in a well known London paper recently. This was on "Amateurs and Expenses" in which the writer said: "It would be well if a general agreement could be reached defining the amateur, for in point of fact there is little real difference between the rules which govern the various bodies." The first portion of these words are alright, and would that the rest were so. Unfortunately there is a vast difference among our governing bodies as to what constitutes an amateur. At cricket, for instance, men have received big money testimonials and yet still retain their amateur status, while a famous Rugby footballer was not allowed to accept the title deeds of a villa from his admirers on retiring, until the gift had been hedged round with various restrictions. Then one naturally thinks of the Turf, Cricket, Association,—football, golf and Rifle-shooting and other pastimes that might be named, wherein amateurs and professionals are free to compete with and against each other. Not so, however, at Hockey, Rowing, Swimming, Running, Lawn-tennis, Rugby football, and others. What is more, there is considerable difference as to the definition among amateur taking part in the same sport. For instance Rowing, in which we have a National Rowing Association, a Coast Amateur Rowing Association and the Amateur Rowing Association. Most of my readers no doubt are aware that the A. R. A. consider the fact of a man having engaged in manual labour for pay, to be ground for considering him outside the pale of amateurism. Fortunately such snobbery finds little favour in these days, though there is still altogether too much class distinction on the field of sport. It is not so long ago that a professional team, which joined hands with a famous amateur team, in furthering the cause of charity by taking part in the Sheriff of London Charity match, was put into a separate room for the amateurs for the dinner, which followed. Be it remembered that the professionals gave their time willingly, as did the amateurs, and received no payment whatever for playing. Another example is seen on the cricket field, where we have the professional on some grounds compelled to enter the arena from a different gate to the amateur. Such things make broad minded sportsmen disgusted, and as long as they prevail there is little likelihood of a universal definition of an amateur.

WRESTLING.

Unfortunately a hitch has occurred in the proposed three-cornered tournament among Padoubuy, Zbysco, and Rogers. Difficulty was experienced in procuring a suitable venue, so that it has been found necessary to postpone it for a month. Nor is this all, for O'Rourke wanted to withdraw Rogers, his plea being that the injury to his arm would prevent the latter training properly. Whether Rogers will take part or not time alone will show. In any case it does not say much for the many wrestlers now before the public that only three were willing to enter the tournament. If this fizzles out, the public will certainly lose confidence and many will agree with the scribe (whose articles brought matters to a head) that wrestling in future had best be entitled "Wrangling" and classed with music-hall entertainments.

BOXING.

The arrival of Tommy Burns in London, on Wednesday, brought the eagerly looked for match between he and Gunner Moir a stage nearer. The Canadian was not long in the Metropolis before he paid a visit to the National Sporting Club where he was introduced to some well known men associated with boxing. The general appearance, speed and manners of the Canadian created a favourable impression, but the critics were agreed that he did not "catch the eye"—so far as looking like a fighter, which shows how deceptive appearances may be. Our visitor was somewhat shaken in the railway accident he was mixed up in just before sailing and, owing to this the match has been postponed until Dec. 2nd. Readers may be interested to know that the purse will be £1,100 (£900 to winner and £200 to the loser) and the side stake £500 each. Burns also gets £200 for expenses. The conditions are 20 rounds of three minutes with 5oz. gloves and soft bandages, and kid gloves may be worn. Burns and Moir are in sound health so that everything is now in good shape for an interesting encounter.

CRICKET.

The opening performance of the English cricketers on Australian soil was entirely satisfactory. The opposition was only moderate, yet a win by an innings and 134 runs just after landing augurs well. It is also well to remember that the eleven will be stronger still for the Tests, as Hobbs and K.L. Hutchings will (presumably) be substituted for F. L. Lane and K. A Young. It is good to note that J. N. Crawfford came off with bat and ball and Rhodes was also on the job in both departments. The writer has great faith in the latter and fancies he will prove one of the most reliable batsmen of the team. Some of the Australian critics have been "shooling off their mouths" rather strongly anent the "second rate" nature of the team, but they will soon have cause to regret their want of judgment.

FOOTBALL.

The New Zealanders are proceeding from one triumph to another and as they are sure to improve as they gain further insight into Northern Union Rules, their record at the end of the tour ought to be a proud one. Since writing last, the tourists have vanquished Leeds and St Helens, so that the honour of lowering the colours of the All Blacks still remains to be earned.

We are getting some surprises in the Rugby Union world. Northumberland beat Cheshire in the Northern Group of the County Championship competition on Saturday, while a midweek match at Richmond ended in Middlesex upsetting all calcu[lations] by beating Surrey, the latter however bei[ng] without J. G. Birkett and A. D. Stoup. Both O[xford] and Cambridge Varsity teams won their match[es] on Saturday, defeating Old Merchant Taylors and O[ld] Leysians respectively. More big matches were tho[se] in which Richmond beat Leicester, 10 points to 6, a[nd] Devonport Albion disposed of Blackheath, 14 poi[nts] to 0. Then there was a great struggle betwe[en] Edinburgh Institute and Glasgow Academicals wi[th] honours easy, one try each, while Edinburgh U[ni]versity beat Edinburgh Acads.—17 points to 9.

ASSOCIATION.

We have heard so much silly talk about "Socc[er] being ruined by professionalism, that it may be o[f in]terest to readers to know that there are approximat[ely] 250,000 players in the (about) 10,000 amateure cl[ubs] affiliated to the Football Association. On the ot[her] hand there are only 400 professional clubs and [less] than one third of the registered 5,980 professio[nal] players are receiving payment. Now as each affili[at]ed club has a voice in the Government of the ga[me] it will readily be seen that the fear of the prof[es]sional element be coming the predominant ruli[ng] party.

LEAGUE AND OTHER MATCHES.

Manchester United gained still another victo[ry] on Saturday by beating Bolton Wanderers (2-1) a[t] as Sheffield Wednesday again lost, on visiti[ng] Liverpool, the leaders now enjoy the substant[ial] advantage of 5 points. In the Second Division t[he] defeat of West Bromwich Albion on visiting Glo[ssop] was a feature, while the win of Brentford (2[-1] on entertaining Plymouth Argyle was the surpr[ise] of the Southern League, this being the first defeat[of] the Plymouth men. Another unlooked for result w[as] seen in the Scottish League match between Dunc[an] and St. Mirren, the former, at home, prevailing [by] no fewer than 6 goals to 0. Thus the leaders l[ose] their unbeaten record and as Dundee only stand[s] point below on the list with a game in hand, we m[ay] see another leader before long. The third meeti[ng] between Celtic and Glasgow Rangers for Glasg[ow] Cup honours led to the former retaining the trop[hy] by the odd goal in three, and the strenuous strugg[le] will be remembered. The gate reached 60,000 a[nd] nearly £1,500 was taken at the turnstiles and stand[s] which, with previous takings, will leave abo[ut] £4,100 to be divided between the clubs, whi[ch] Queen's Park (an amateur club) will receive ov[er] £700 for the use of the ground.

THE TURF.

Of our many handicap races there are few wi[th] more interesting recollections than the Cambri[dge]shire. Looking back one notices that foreign an[d] American horses have played an important part, fo[r] instance, Jonglem held the record for the highe[st] weight carried to victory by a three-year-old for [a] long time, and when it passed away, the distinctio[n] went to the American colt Foxhall, under a burde[n] of 9st. This still stands as the record for a thr[ee] year's old winner and, indeed, in the whole histor[y] of the event only Florence, 4 years, 9st 11lb., has wo[n] under a bigger burden. Foxhall also won the Cesare[witch], and Rosebery likewise scored in both thes[e] races. It may be added that only one animal ha[s] twice taken the spoils, viz. Hacklers Pride, which caught the judge's eye in 1903 and 1904.

THE LATEST RACE.

The field for Wednesday's race was the smallest seen for some time, but the finish was excitin[g] enough. Those who relied on Lally to [win] the business knew their fate some days before the race, as it was found necessary to scratch Mr. Purdy's colt. Their disappointment was made all the keener when Malua was only just beaten a neck by Lord League, for as Lally scored over Malua in one of the big races earlier in the season, it is reasonabl[e] to suppose he would have again done so had [he] been to run. Still those things are the fortune of the game and one can only hope for a change of luck. Higgs rode Lord League 7st 13lb, while Maher [was] up on Malua 8st 8lbs, both being four years-olds, and three famous jockeys had a rare struggle, but the lighter weight told. For once Maston gave a pro-nounced tip, as it was no secret that Sick Up had won the stable trial, and with other candidates scratched, the public knew which was which and Sick Up was one of the trial tackle and after being withdrawn from the big race won on the first day of the New-market meeting, which induced many to support Alec Taylor's representative for the Cambridgeshire. The son of Collar ran well but was only third best. It may be added that the winner's time for the nine furlongs was 1 min 58 2/5 secs. and that it was the first time Higgs had ridden a Cambridgeshire winner.

WONDERFUL RADIUM.

That Radium would have won the Cesarewitch if rheumatic trouble had not prevented him running[,] we got further proof on Thursday when the colt beat The White Knight, at level weights for the Jockey Club Cup. The race was run over the Cesarewitch course and odds of 11 to 4 were laid on the "Knight." It only showed what a good thing the Cesarewitch would have been for "Radium" had all been well, as he was handicapped to receive weight (18lbs.) from the White Knight, which finished a good second.

The Dewhurst Plate result went to enhance the merit of Lesbia's win in the Middle Park Plate, as though Rhodera made no show in the latter, she won comfortably yesterday from His Majesty's Perrier. Vamose trying to concede 12lbs to the winner, was only sixth, which confirms the idea that the brother to Flying Fox is an uncertain performer. The Free Handicap for two-year-olds fizzled out rather badly, only half a dozen starting, the spoils going to All Black, Mr. Abe Bailey's colt being a pronounced favourite. It may be added that His Majesty was present on each day of the meeting and that the final day's racing at headquarters was decided under perfect conditions.

EURASIANS AND SEDITION MONGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—It looks as if the sedition-mongers are determined to drag into their meshes anyone and everyone to swell their ranks, to turn and twist them to their peculiar selfish way of thinking and acting. After apparently exhausting all their energies among the school-going students in Bengal, they have now concentrated their attention on the Eurasian schools and selected the Calcutta [High] School for an experiment, but the timely exposure by the Honorary Secretary of the school, of the fascinating invitation sent to the school, urging on the pupils to throw off their connection with the European and join in their real swadeshism by altogether boycotting all British goods, must have been quite a damper on their underhanded secret work. It will surprise no one if they now made a move to "feel" the Jewish and Armenian communities who are domiciled in India, leaving, at the same time, the Mahomedan communities severely alone as it would be perfectly useless to approach or touch them on the subject. The same may be said of the Parsi communities who have over and over again shown their unalterable devotion and loyalty to the British Government. Through all these years the Eurasians have stood staunch and true to the Government, even during that dark terrible period of the Mutiny, and it is not likely that they would now throw in their lot with those who are moving heaven and earth, as it were, to embarrass and annoy the Authorities in every considerable way. The Honorary Secretary of the school alluded to has, by his prompt action, given the only reply he could by exposing the latest tactics of the seditionists who, if they cannot carry on their disloyal work among themselves, should leave the other communities alone. The Eurasians need not be ashamed of what they have done for themselves in the past, and the future will not be less hopeful under an impartial Government which makes no distinction among the numerous classes of H. M. the King-Emperor's subjects, and which has in the past done so much to improve the moral, social and intellectual condition of the millions committed to their care.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th October 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 136,750 mds. and Rs. 56,357 in the earnings.

A FAREWELL entertainment was given at the Moore pavilion on Saturday afternoon, to Mr. W. E. T. Clarke, retiring Madras Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the port

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

EIGHT PER CENT. BANK RATE FEARED.

Criminal Transactions by Banks.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT HELP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Telegrams from New York state that Receivers have been appointed for six institutions which recently suspended payment. They are the Borough, Hamilton and Brooklyn Banks and the Williamsbury, Jenkins and International Trust Companies.

The Attorney-General states that evidence of criminal transactions has been unearthed in the cases of the Borough Bank and Jenkins Trust Company.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Telegrams from Washington state that in order to relieve the stringency, the Government is issuing fifty million dollars in Panama Canal Bonds. If necessary it will also issue one hundred million dollars in one-year interest bearing Treasury certificates.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

Visit to Windsor.

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The German Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Norway and the Queen of Portugal lunched with King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Windsor.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Kaiser has proceeded to Highcliffe near Bournemouth for a fortnight's stay.

The German Empress has sailed for Holland en route for Germany. She stays one day with Queen Wilhelmina.

THE "MINOTAUR" EXPLOSION.

Caused by Carelessness.

SERIOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The explosion on board the *Minotaur* was due to a sticker going into a coal bunker with a lighted candle.

The explosion forced up the decks in the vicinity several inches.

Seven men were seriously injured.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Huge Increase.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE BUILDING PROGRAMME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The German Naval Estimates show an increase of sixty million marks. They include first instalments for three battleships instead of two, as previously proposed, for one large and two small cruisers and for a river gunboat for China. A sum of seven million marks is also included for submarines.

The accompanying memorandum explains that this increase is due to the necessity for strengthening coastal defence, to the new Elbe Docks and to increased expenditure on construction.

THE FIFTIETH MUTINY ANNIVERSARY.

Christmas Dinner for the Veterans.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" has organized a Christmas Dinner in honour of the Mutiny Veterans, officers and men, to be held in the Albert Hall on December 23.

Lord Roberts will preside and will be upported by Sir George White, Sir Evelyn Wood, Mr. Rudyard Kipling and others.

The "Daily Telegraph" strongly comments on the absence of official recognition of the semi-centenary of the Mutiny, apart from the King's Levees.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Victoria has made 287 for five wickets at the time of drawing stumps.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The death has occurred of Sir Francis McClintock.

[Sir Francis Leopold McClintock K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., was a veteran of our Army. He was born in 1819. He entered the Royal Navy in 1831 and took part in four Arctic voyages. He discovered the fate of Franklin's Expedition, 1859; he received Honorary Freedom of the City of London; was Commodore at Jamaica, 1865-1868; was Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth Dockyard, 1872-1877, and was Commander-in-Chief, North American and West Indian Station, 1879-1882.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 17.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora" with the English Mails of the 8th instant left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

WILL any one wishing to insure their lives kindly assist an officer, who has retired on account of ill-health, by doing so through him? He has been appointed agent to one of the oldest and best English mutual offices, and can recommend several new schemes of the highest value.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Departure for Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy with the Countess of Minto and party arrived from Hyderabad yesterday evening at 4 o'clock by special train, and alighted at the Pier. Their Excellencies were received by Lady Lawley, the Hon. Mr. G. Stokes, C.S.I., Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., Military Secretary, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, Captain A. A. Duff, A.-D.-C., Mr. N. MacMichael, President of the Corporation, Madras, Mr. A. R. Cumming, Collector of Madras, Mr. F. Wilkinson, Commissioner of Police and by the Sheriff of Madras.

After a few minutes conversation all proceeded walking to where the boats were waiting to take the Viceregal party to the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin." Their Excellencies shook hands with those present.

The "Dufferin" sailed for Rangoon at 6 p.m.

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Burma Government have just intimated to the Local Press that the Viceroy will not arrive in Rangoon till 4 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

The civic welcome to Their Excellencies' promises to be cordial and brilliant.

BARODA BANDHU MANDAL.

Annual Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, NOVEMBER 17.

The annual celebration of the Baroda Bandhu Mandal was held in the Nyaya Mandir Hall on the 16th instant under the auspices of Shri Shankaracharya Shri Madhav Tirtha, Swami of Dwarka, and the Dewan Saheb of Baroda. The wide and spacious hall, which was well decorated, was packed to the full. The ceremony of saluting and garlanding Shri Shankaracharya Maharaj having first been performed by Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhoy Haribhaktiwala, Mr. Himutlal Shukla of Dabhoi in an eloquent short speech made known the aims and objects of the Bandhu Mandal and requested Shri Shankaracharya kindly to favour the audience with his valuable instruction.

Mr. Someshrar M. Pundit, the Secretary of the Mandal, having then read the report which gave a short account of what the Mandal had done during the year, Shri Shankaracharya delivered an address congratulating the Mandal for its objects of spreading the ideas of universal fraternity and brotherhood, love of country and encouragement of native industry and native articles. The Swami also emphasised the desirability of actual action over and above the mere delivering of speeches and rightly expressed that the real Acharya, the real teacher and preceptor, was he who would not only exhort his disciples to act up to his instruction but would also himself set a worthy personal example by strictly carrying out his principles in his own private and public career.

Then Mr. Sevakbal D. Parekh, on behalf of the Mandal, cordially thanked Shri Shankaracharya and the Dewan Saheb for kindly condescending to grace the gathering by their presence and Shri Shankaracharya for the very precious and pregnant words of his highly instructive address. The Dewan's ardent and cordial support to the Mandal and other institutions connected with education was also very fittingly mentioned.

The Dewan then delivered a short speech thanking, in return, the Bandhu Mandal for the good work done. The proceedings were then brought to a termination by the chanting of the Rajageet National Anthem by a band of young students. The gathering was a complete success greatly redounding to the credit of the managers of the Mandal.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Review of the Past Year's Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

The Popular Assembly opened at Trevandrum on Saturday afternoon. The Dewan, who presided, reviewed the work of the past year in an excellent speech which concluded thus:—"Disbursements under the Service Heads exceeded the receipts under those Heads by Rs. 2,03,662. That was the deficit of the year. If the outlay of over 3½ lakhs of rupees incurred on the Kodayar Works had been charged to Capital Account there would have been not a deficit but a surplus of about a lakh and a half of rupees. Compared to 1,081, the receipts of 1,082 showed an increase under several Heads aggregating in all Rs. 6,81,656. The disbursements decreased by Rs. 34,383. The result was that the deficit of 1,082 was only Rs. 2,03,662 as against the deficit of Rs. 9,19,701 which occurred in the previous year.

"I trust, gentlemen, you will accept the assurance of Government that the finances of the State are receiving careful consideration."

LAJPAT AND AJIT SINGH.

Release at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 18.

Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh arrived on Monday morning at 5-30 by special train at the Lahore Cantonment, West-Station. Captain Cameron was in charge of the train and a police escort with an Inspector were in charge of the two special passengers. The train was met by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. G. A. Randle, and the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Captain Bensley. The time of arrival was not known to the public and excepting the officials mentioned not a soul was present on the platform.

Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were together made over to the Superintendent of the Central Jail who read out the Government Order of release and then released them. The two men were forthwith sent off to their respective homes in carriages which the police had in waiting for them.

THE "SANDHYA" CASE.

Prosecution Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

In the Police Court here to-day before Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Hume read the petitions addressed to the Lieut.-Governor by the two accused in the "Sandhya" Sedition case in which the scurrilous and seditious nature of the articles in question was admitted, regret being expressed and clemency asked for. Mr. Hume stated that he did not wish to go further with the case and the Court thereupon discharged the accused.

The Excise Commission sits in Calcutta on Friday next to examine witnesses, the proceedings being open to the public.

Sir Andrew Fraser leaves Calcutta, on Wednesday, on a tour in the distressed region in Orissa returning on the 4th proximo.

LATE SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

Memorial at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

The disciples and admirers of the late Swami Vivekananda have erected a memorial hall in this city to perpetuate the great reformer's services in the cause of Hindu religion and philosophy in this country and America where he spent over three years in propagating the doctrines of the Vedanta philosophy which he put forward as his ideal of universal religion.

The opening ceremony in connection with this Memorial Hall was celebrated with much enthusiasm and devotion. Yesterday a public meeting was held in the evening at which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer presided and made an excellent speech in which he reviewed the principal teachings of the Swami.

SHAH NAGAF MAUSOLEUM.

Unveiling of Portraits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

At the Shah Nagaf Mausoleum here the portraits in oils, painted by Mrs Jopling Rowe, of Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar first King Oudh, and of Sir Mohsin ud-Daula and Nawab Mumtaz ud-Daula were unveiled by Mrs Saunders, the wife of the Commissioner.

The Mausoleum was built by Ghazi-ud-Din and liberally endowed by him and by his favourite Queen Nawab Mobarak Mahal who is generally supposed to have been a European lady convert to Islam.

The pictures are very handsome.

Speaking on Saturday at the unveiling of these pictures Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner said:—"It is impossible not to remember that this day, November 16, is associated with very different memories as regards the building we are in new; but it is a good omen that on this day the fiftienth anniversary of the great fight, there should be a gathering of peace and friendship within these walls."

THE BISHOP-ELECT OF POONA.

Presentation of an Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

Yesterday (Sunday) evening an address of felicitation was presented to his Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Henry Doering, S. J., the newly elected Bishop of Poona. The address which was accompanied with a purse of Rs. 1,000 was read by Mr. J. A. Guider, There was a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen present representing the Poona and Kirkee parishes subject to his Lordship's jurisdiction. The following is the text of the address:—

"To the Rev. Dr. Henry Doering S. J., the Bishop-elect of Poona, May it please your Lordship. We the representatives of your flock of the Poona and Kirkee parishes have come to offer your Lordship our sincere congratulations upon your having been elected by His Holiness Pope Pius X to be our Chief Pastor and Bishop in succession to the late lamented Dr. B. Beider Linden S. J. Though all or nearly all of us, have so far been strangers to your Lordship we nevertheless welcome you in our midst with entire satisfaction and with full confidence as our Father in Christ and as the lawful Shepherd sent to us by the Supreme Pastor of our Church and we shall, by loyal obedience and by a truly Catholic spirit, always try to lighten the burden of your difficult and responsible office. For the present we beg of you to kindly accept a small token of our good will and to impart your paternal blessing to your children in Christ."

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

Considerable service interest is evinced in the Court Enquiry assembling to-morrow at the instigation of Lieutenant Woods of the Grenadiers who complains of unjust disciplinary treatment at the hands of the new Commanding Officer and brother Officers. Messrs. Rufu Isaacs and Gill are appearing for Woods and Lord Robert Cecil in the interests of the Commanding Officer.

The procedure strikes at the whole root of Service discipline.

THE TRANSPORT "REWA."

Fatal Incident on Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 18.

The Transport "Rewa" sailed hence on Saturday evening for Southampton with a large number of troops, officers and their families.

The following is a summary of the passenger list:—1st class, 107; 2nd class 60; 3rd class 1,398 and rank and file: total 1,565.

Shortly before the departure of the vessel an artillery man proceeding home on furlough jumped overboard. Every effort was made to save the man, two officers jumping overboard to rescue him. When he was drawn out of water it was found he had sustained a bad cut on the head from which injury he died shortly after. It is not known what he struck in falling. His intention was to commit suicide. The motive not known.

BORDER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 18.

Reports show that the gang concerned in the recent raid at Lachi, retreated in two portions of which one is hitherto untraced, while the other broke through a line of pickets held by the 56th Rifles near Hangu losing one man killed, who was subsequently identified as a Zakkakhel. One of the Border Military Police was wounded near Lachi and succumbed to his wounds.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. F. BROWNE, C.B., D.S.O., having arrived at the Lahore Cantonment, has assumed command of the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

"IT has been said," the Blackpool County Court Judge remarked, "that so far as motor-car drivers are concerned, the world is divided into two parts—the quick and the dead. The quick are those who get out of the way, and the dead are those who don't."

MR. F. E. SMITH, M.P. for the Walton Division of Liverpool, who is an enthusiastic football player, has just added to his laurels as a sportsman. Playing centre forward for Charlton, against King's Sutton, in an Oxfordshire Association League match, Mr. Smith scored two goals, winning the game for his side.

THE Benches in the Calcutta High Court were redistributed with effect from yesterday, Mr. Justice Rampini and Mr. Justice Sharfuddin taking the criminal business.

A COMMITTEE of the Marylebone Borough Council recommend the appointment of Miss E. G. Monica Johnson as a sanitary inspector of the borough, at a salary of £100 a year. The last holder of the office was a lady.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 4,037, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 536. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 51,485, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,904.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Commission which was appointed to enquire into the conditions of Factory Labour in textile factories in India commenced its sitting yesterday at the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat. There were present the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison (President), the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldass Damodar Thackersy, the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander McRobert, Messrs. W. A. B. Beaumont, John Nicol, S. M. Chitnavis and Dr. T. M. Nair, and Mr. J. Campbell (Secretary). The investigations of this Committee would settle some of the most important points referred to them for determination as to whether the working hours of adult males should be limited, whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours whether the minimum age of children should be raised beyond nine, and whether, as the result of employment of persons between the ages of twelve and fourteen, there has been physical deterioration.

MR. HAIGH'S EVIDENCE.

The proceedings commenced yesterday by examining Mr. P. B. Haigh, Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay.

ADULTS.

He said that he was not of opinion that the hours of adult labourers should be restricted provided that it were understood that adult meant a full grown male and not simply a child certificated as over 14 years. He distinguished however between fully grown persons and simply males who had been certified as being above the age of 14 years. If however the hours were to be limited he suggested that the legal hours should be between 5-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. with an interval of one hour from noon to 1 p.m except when working by shifts. He suggested that during the compulsory break the engine should be stopped. This would facilitate inspection and would cause no hardship to millowners. He had convinced himself of this by enquiry among the people concerned, and millowners had invariably told him that they would have no objection to the substitute of a fixed period of stopping for the present permissive one. He further was of the opinion that from 5a.m. to 8 p.m. would be a reasonable period of working hours in the case of all mills working on the day shift system, providing always that no adult males should be allowed to work for more than twelve hour out of the twenty-hour.

CHILDREN.

Turning to the question of the employment of children and young persons, Mr. Haigh thought that if the hours of labour were to remain unlimited, it was inperative that a special class corresponding to the "Young Person" in England should be created. And in order to make it impossible for this to be abused he would make their mere presence on the premises during prohibited hours evidence of their having been working overtime. He was emphatically of the opinion that the employment of women during night shifts should be abolished.

He would abolish the age certificate for children altogether and a certificate of physical fitness substituted. The physical standard usually attained by a healthy ten year old child might be adopted as the standard for half timers and that attained by a healthy 15 year old child for full time employment. He would be very strict in his administration of the law and follow any breach with a prosecution. It should be prescribed by law that children should not be employed except in sets and that any child found working out of the set in which it was enrolled should be deemed to be working overtime.

Factory owner should be obliged to provide three hours daily elementary education for the children working in their mills at their own expense. One of the greatest difficulties which a Factory Inspector was faced with in dealing with child loabour was the fact that in every mill a very considerable number of non-working children were to be found. The consequence was that whenever a small child was found, apparently working, the Foreman would assert that they had simply accompanied their mothers

VENTILATION

In regard to the question of Ventilation, Sanitation etc., witness said that samples of air taken from factories should be regularly tested. The work should be under the control of the testing officer—an expert chemist—who would direct the Inspectors when and where and in what manner to collect the samples, besides taking them himself. Should a special Medical Officer be appointed exclusively for the purpose of the Factory Act, the work might be entrusted to him. Witness said that similar test might be taken of moisture. He said he cannot offer an opinion as to the standard of purity to be used for humidifying purposes. Latrine accommodation should be provided at the rate of one seat for every 30 workers and separate urinal accommodation should be insisted on. Witness believed that full time Medical Inspectors are absolutely necessary to enforce the proper working of the Act,

MR. ENGEL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. D.F. Engel, First Inspector of Factories, Bombay, stated in his examination that the working hours of adult males should not be limited. Every adult might be credited with having sufficient sense to judge of his own physical endurance, and be free to earn as much as his capabilites will allow. It would be most difficult to obtain proof that the physique of workers has been affected by long hours. The only evidence that their physique is below the standard (if any) would be in comparison with the ordinary town individual of irregular employment or of persons employed in less arduous work. If the hours are to be limited, the actual number of working hours should not exceed twelve. And except when working by shifts, the legal working hours should be from 6 a.m. 6-30 p.m. In factories working on the day shift system, the legal working hours should be from 6 a.m. 6 p.m. provided that no adult male shall work for more than six hours in any one shift and shall not work for more than twelve hours out of twenty-four.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.

The witness was unable to say whether there had been any physical deterioration as the result of illegal employment, as adults, of young persons between the ages of 12 and 14 years, and unless an elaborate system of registration and identification of young persons employed could be devised and carried out easily and satisfactorily, witness said that it would be inadvisable to restrict their working hours

If it is considered inadvisable to create a class of young persons, it might be useful to maintain a special register of all workers under the age of 16. Such a register must, however, furnish particulars of the number of hours worked and the nature of work done.

The employment of women by night should be strictly prohibited.

The minimum age of children should not be raised beyond nine years. Witness said that he would advise raising the maximum age of children from 14 to 16 years before they can be employed as full time adults. Witness said that an analytical standard of purity for air should certainly be prescribed by taking samples of air from factories in India or the standard fixed for factories in the United Kingdom might be adopted. A similar attempt should be made to prescribe a standard of moisture for the air in factories, with reference both to manufacturing processes and to the health of operatives; and here too the English standard might be adopted without disadvantage to the Indian factories. A standard of purity should be fixed for the water used for humidifying purposes. The standard of latrine accommodation might be raised to one seat for every 30 workers and the provision of separate urinal accommodation should be insisted on. It should be prescribed that all doors of working rooms shall hang so as to open readily from inside outwards, in case of fire. Witness further stated that full-time Medical Inspectors should be appointed to assist the present Inspectors in securing due observance of the Act in regard to sanitation, ventilation and the employment of children.

COLONEL CORKERY'S EVIDENCE.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A Corkery, I. M. S., Presidency Surgeon, Third District, stated he had no knowledge that the mill-hands were going down in health. The working hours should be limited during the hot summer months from 5.30, a.m. to 6 p.m and during the rest of the year from 6 a.m to 6-30 p.m, It would not be inconvenient to mill owners and would make inspection easier if the period were fixed for stopping time. Shift system cannot be recommended except for half-timers Witness could not say as to whether the operatives deteriorated physically at an age between the half-timers and the adult. A special class of (Young Persons) should be formed for persons, between 14 and 16, who and should work not more than 9 hours a day. A person above 16 should be treated as an adult woman and should decidedly never be employed at night.

Dr. Corkery did not consider elementary education profitable for factory children but recommended physical drill or gymnastics for them during the interval.

No children should be allowed inside a mill and a fine might be imposed on those breaking the rule. A separate room in an outhouse on the lines of Famine Camps may however be built where a Maton should be placed in charge of such children as are brought to the mills by their mothers.

GENERAL HEALTH.

In reply to the questions of a medical character Col. Corkery said that the result of twenty-six years' service, nineteen of which had been passed in civil employ he was inclined to think that the general standard of health of the mill operatives compared favourably with that of the non-factory population of the same class even tubercular complaints were not, in his experience, more common in the one class than in the other. Their physique likewise did not appear to be affected by factory life.

The hours he recommended in case of legal limitation of hours were as follows—12½ to 13 hours were for male adults. 11 hours for women, 9 hours for "young persons" (14 to 16 years of age) 7 hours for those between 9 and 14 years and employment of children under the age of nine to be strictly prohibited. In Col. Corkery's opinion the dentition test was not reliable as a means of estimating children's ages, as native children frequently had a full complement at twelve years of age, while others of fourteen had only twenty-four to twenty-six. The witness strongly dissented from the suggested apointment of full time Medical Inspector on the ground that he would be well known and his approach would be heralded in plenty of time to get the factory ready for inspection, especially if he had to travel by train. Surprise visits were essential and these could well be paid by the Civil Surgeon of the station.

MAJOR STREET'S EVIDENCE.

Major A Street, Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, Bombay, deposed in his evidence before the Factory Commission that the mill hands in Bombay were poorer in health than the labourers outside the mills. It is possible some who have been under his observation may have come from the Konkan where the average physique is small. The operatives in the mills were generally deteriorating in health. For instance, tuberculous glands of the neck are common in the young operatives.

In witness' opinion no one standard for the determination of age could be relied on. He, however, relied on height, chest measurement for general development, weight and general appearance. Dentition was not a safe test as a child may cut four teeth in as many months or as easily lose four.

He was not aware if the Factory Law was being violated in respect of the employment of children under fourteen. But as no standard for the determination of age was laid down and no certificate was compulsory the Act might well have been evaded.

Dr. Street thought whole time Medical Inspectors should be appointed to specialise in ventilation and humidity, and to pay surprise visits to the mills more frequently than is the case now These officers should be recruited from the Indian Medical Service and receive pay as second class Civil Surgeons with Rs. 500 and travelling allowance extra.

AGE CERTIFICATE.

The age certificate should never be given without regard to the stamina and physical development of the child. The marks of indentification were more important than thumb impressions as the latter are difficult to obtain with sufficient cleanness in children the mill authorities should make three copies of the form and not send for the octor.

MAJOR MACDONALD'S EVIDENCE.

Major J. H. McDonald, I. M. S., the acting Presidency Surgeon, 2nd District, and Joint Medical Inspector of Factories for Bombay, gave evidence as to the physical side of the question. His evidence was based on a wide knowledge of all classes of factory operatives. Although he was unable to support his testimony with statistics, he had no doubt but that the factory operatives were equally as healthy as any other class of the population in the same social grade with the exception of chills and irritation of the respiratory passages he was inclined to think that probably there were no specific diseases from which factory operatives suffered in greater proportion than other similar classes.

He was in favour of the dentition test in limiting the ages of workers. This he believed to be the most satisfactory in India as elsewhere. Although he had no proof of it, he was satisfied that the employment of children as half timers was still very frequent under the age of nine years. Dr. McDonald also gave evidence on the subject of sanitation and lavatory accommodation suggesting very considerable provision in cases where no proper drainage system exists.

WORKING HOURS

Dr J. H. McDonald, Presidency Surgan, second District and Joint Medical Inspector of Factories in Bombay, on being examined, said he did not see any benefit in limiting the working hours of adult males. There was no justification for believing that the physique of workers had been effected by long hours. If hours have to be limited, witness considered that the best method of enforcing the restriction would be to prescribe certai rules, witness said that he had no statistics to prove that there has been physical deterioration in the class of workers aged between 12 and 14 years, but he was opinion that until the age of 16 or better, 7, physique of a worker was not equal to the strain of a full working day and that the creation by law of a special class of workers intermediate between the "the half timer" and "the adult" and corresponding to "young persons" under the English Act would tend to prevent physical deterioration amongst factory labourers If it be considered inadvisable

SPECIAL REGISTER.

To create a class of "young persons," witness said that it would be desirable that a special register of all workers under the age of 16 should be maintained in order to facilitate enquiries as to the physical fitness of the youngest adults to work full time.

Witness said that an attempt should be made by testing samples of air, taken from factories in India to prescribe an analytical standard of purity for air in factories with a view to secure proper ventilation A similar attempt should also be made to prescribe a standard of moisture for the air in factories, with reference both to manufacturing processes and to the health of the workers.

VISIT TO MILLS.

The members of the Commission, accompanied by the Factory Inspector, paid a visit to the Maneckji Petit Mills at Tardeo, yesterday, at 8 a.m. It was a surprise visit and the inspection continued for more than two hours. The Commissioners picked out a number of boys who looked to be nine years old. The weaving-master who conducted the Commissioners all over the Mill premises was asked to produce the certificates of the boys which were examined and found correct. The Commissioners next picked out another lot of boys, between 9 and 14 years and their certificates were also examined and found satisfactory. It was remarked however that the boys were not physically as good as could be desired. Mr. Jamseji Framji Vajifdar, the weaving-master, was asked a series of questions and he said that the Mills worked for 13 1/2 hours during the period when the days are longer and during shorter days they worked 11¼ hours. The men would certainly work more energetically and with greater activity if throughout the year they were to work 12 hours a day uniformly.

The labourers were questioned by the Commissioners personally and they said that most of them had their wives and children also working in the mills, and that though the whole family were working, generally most of them were in debt to the extent of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

There was a School attached to the Mills but it was not compulsory on the part of the parents to send their children there. The Commissioners also inspected the dispensary attached to the Mills and also examined the light and air arrangement on the premises.

SWADESHISM.

Destroying Foreign Goods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The Deputy Magistrate of Alipur is now trying a case in which the Police charged Babu Chandi Churn Ghose, a teacher of the Borisa High School and a number of students with forcibly entering the shop of one Dukhi Sardar and destroying foreign made goods.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The Eastern Bengal and Assam Cooperative Credit Societies' report for last year, to-day published here, shows that the number of societies has increased during the twelve months from twenty one to sxity while capital has risen in the case of Urban Societies to Re 45,000 and in that of Rural Societies to Rs. 30,000.

TARIFF REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

A special London telegram to the *Englishman* of November 17th states that the sensation of the week is the renouncement by the *Times* of its extreme views on Tariff Reform and its adherence to what the *Spectator* aptly defines "the left centre policy" towards the movement.

THE will has just been proved of James Harris a retired ostler, of Winchester, who left £2,267. He bequeathed his household effects, £200 in cash, and Debenture stock in the Winchester Water and Gas Company for £500, to his housekeeper, Emily Brigden, in recognition of her valuable assistance to him and kind attention during his illness.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 14,410, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,864 The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 1,41,926, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,847.

PARSEE AND THE PROGRESS OF INDIA.

Many factors are spoken of as necessary to the future prosperity of India, such as the mental, moral and physical education of its sons, political freedom, the betterment of the position of its women, the purification of family life and the breaking down of caste. These elements and many more are discussed and suggested as the solution of India's problems. There is one factor, however, which is not dwelt upon sufficiently, and it is an important one, namely, the growing power and prosperity of the Parsee community. All the great teachers of humanity say, it is the life we live, and not the words of wisdom which fall from our lips, that modify and influence the world around us. Therefore, "like unto leaven which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened", the Parsee community, with its high code of morals, its charitable instincts and pure family life, must in time affect the people around them.

The Parsee's power for good seems to me immense, but as yet they have not entirely comprehended their responsibilities or made full use of their opportunities. Nevertheless, at the present moment I see signs that this feeling of responsibility is growing.

Not so long ago in India, each community lived entirely by itself and for itself, and the hand of brotherhood was not extended to those outside a given community. The Hindus and Brahmins were the leaders in this system of exclusiveness, they were sufficient unto themselves, and to a very large extent thus do they remain. The Mahommedans too, though not bound by any caste rules, lived to themselves and neither gave to, or took anything from, Hindu or Parsee. Then arrived the English, wishing to be friends with all, and a slender, and, it must be confessed, brittle cord of communication encircled all communities.

The English everywhere met with such deep-seated prejudices that for a time the hope of having social gatherings at which the Parsee would enjoy meeting the Mahommedan, or the Hindu, or be happy to meet both, seemed well nigh impossible.

Nevertheless, as the years went on, such institutions as the National Indian Association sprang into existence, and clubs for men were formed, where the Englishman might meet his Mohammedan, Parsee and Hindu friends, on a footing of social equality. To-day even we can say little more than that we are slowly progressing towards a better mutual understanding. Cricket matches, where the Mohammedan challenges the Hindu, and the Parsee enters into friendly contest with both, do something to break down the barriers of prejudice. However, on the maidan of Bombay when a big match is in progress, the Hindus, Mohammedans and Parsees, may be seen each sitting in their own particular tents looking on at the game. Our late acting Governor who went as a spectator this summer to see the Hindu and Parsee match, expressed a hope that before next year, he would see Parsees sitting in the Mohammedan tent, and Hindus in the Parsee tent, all communities in fact meeting in friendliest intercourse.

Now, if this hope is to be realised, either next year or next decade, or next century, it is to the Parsee that we must look chiefly to bring about its fulfilment. On the cricket field, and as on-lookers the men of all communities meet, and feel to a certain extent well disposed toward each other, but what of their wives? Does a Brahmin woman's visiting list include the wives of her husband's Mohammedan and Parsee acquaintances? Most emphatically no. The veiled Mohammedan lady, for many reasons, seldom if ever, pays a visit save to her own relatives. Thus there remains only the Parsee lady untrammelled by purdah or prejudices. Will she feel it is her mission to make friends with Hindu and Mohammedan ladies? Will she feel that to her has been delegated a task of extreme importance and rare delicacy?

I answer in the affirmative that Parsee ladies do exist to-day, who feel their responsibility towards their Indian sisters. The Parsee girls know the delight now of a game of badminton, the healthful glow that follows a set at tennis. Mayhap at times, across the joy that comes, as the quick moving bat darts to catch the elusive ball, may flash the wish, that her timid Hindu acquaintance, or the hidden Moslem girl could share such sports with her.

There are coming into existence at the present moment, clubs where ladies of all communities may meet for games and social intercourse. Such clubs are in their infancy, but signs are not lacking to show that in the future there will be a very real demand for these institutions.

English ladies will, in the initial stages, have much to say in the formation of ladies' club. But the English element is fluctuating; here to-day and gone to-morrow. The conception may be due to them, but they must delegate the continuity of such schemes to the ladies of India, let them belong to no matter what community so they be willing and capable of the work given to them.

Such ladies' clubs as are here spoken of cannot help having the most educative moral effect on their members. A club inculcates courtesy, good temper, a regard for the prejudices of others. All games necessitate give-and-take. Then good as is the moral education of a club, just as important is the physical exercise there to be obtained. All Hindu reformers lament the sedentary life led by their women. They admit that the lack of healthy out-of-door pursuits leads to the early death of an alarmingly large number of young girls. The physique, mental and bodily, the will-power, and courage of both Hindus and Mohammedans is sapped, not alone by system of early marriages, but by the enfeebled health of their women, the outcome of secluded and sedentary lives.

In this paper, a week or two ago, was published an interesting letter from a lady missionary in the United Provinces. She described on what friendly terms she was with many well-to-do households until the arrival of an Indian lady sent by the sedition-mongers of the country to spread false reports about the Government. Now writes the missionary, "when I seek to enter my friend's houses I am met by scowl and am driven away." This change she tells us came about because the Indian lady, who had great oratorical powers, had told the women that the Government was poisoning the wells in order to give people plague. The cruelty of the lie, and the pitiful ignorance of the people who can believe it, must be in the highest degree discouraging to the thoughtful man. Yet there is every reason to believe these things are true.

Amongst all the remedies that are suggested for the betterment of India, I think as I said before, the one that might most quickly bear fruit is the hope that the influence of the Parsee community will grow and spread.

They are a people with a lively sense of altruism, but at present it is too entirely confined to their own people. Have any of us ever met with a Parsee beggar? No Parsee need ever implore in vain for food, medical comforts or education. I wonder if it would be easy to find a Parsee woman however poor and lowly, who would believe such incredible tales as did the missionary's friends? I fancy all Parsees are raised above such a morass of ignorance, but at present they are not best with a desire to teach what they know to their brothers and sisters in India.

With eye of faith, however, I see in the future a great awaking come to this most excellent community. They will look beyond their own people, and will see the needs of the people denied their advantages. Then it will enter into the hearts of some of their most high souled women that a call has come to them to preach the gospel of pure family life, healthful recreation, and the joys of study to their less favoured sisters. They will say with the poet,

> .....we will haste and go
> To those pale faces of our fellowmen;
> Our loving hearts burning with summer fire,
> Will cast a glow upon their pallidness:
> Our hands will help them, far as servants may;
> Hands are apostles still to saviour hearts.

Let the time be not too long in coming when the "saviour heart" may be found among the Parsis in far greater degree than is now the case. No longer is evolution a blind force; it is being carried on to-day by the actions and thought of the leading spirits among mankind. The higher we grow in thoughtfulness, the more fully are we endowed with spiritual and mental attributes—so far greater is our responsibility. It is for those among us who have attained a certain degree of soul life, to become active missionaries to our fellowmen. And here in India I seem to see evolution towards higher levels attained with any degree of speed, *only* by the whole-hearted co-operation of our Zorastrian brothers and sisters.

K. F. G.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE BRILLIANT GRAMOPHONE RECORD

A Flourishing Cable Company.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

It is any use discussing the affairs of the old-fashioned cable Companies in these Marconic days, it may be pointed out that for the thirteen year in succession the ordinary shareholders in the Western Telegraph Company are to receive a dividend of 7 per cent. The 7 per cent. dividend could be more than double this time if the directors chose to abandon the policy they have consistently pursued, and distributed all the profits. The 7 per cent. rate on the share capital of, roughly, £2,080,000, takes a little over £140,000 whereas £185,000 is placed to reserve, £20,000 to marine insurance, a like sum to land and buildings depreciation, and £10,000, to maintenance of ships reserve. In all, therefore, £235,000, of the profits is retained in one form or another, or £100,000; more than the sum absorbed by the dividend. The total reserves will now amount to £1,377,000 against a capitalisation of £2,879,000 in shares and debentures. Financially, then, the position of the company is very strong one; and its position as a commercial undertaking is no less strong, as directly and indirectly it dominates the cable business between Europe and South America. At the present quotations the abundantly secured debentures yield 4 per cent. while the share can be bought to return close upon 5½ per cent.

When the Gramophone and Typewriter made its appearance in jointstock form in the closing month of 1900, and invited subscriptions for a capital of £600,000 on the strength of an estimated profit-earning capacity of £70,000 a year, a good deal of scepticism was expressed regarding the future of the undertaking. The gramophone was regarded as a more or less pleasing toy which might have a certain vogue, but would never become the basis of an important undertaking; while of typewriters there was already believed to be a quite sufficient variety. In the latter respect the scepticism has proved well-founded, and the typwriter, eliminated some time ago from the company's business, is now to be eleminated from its title. There can be no doubt, however, that in the making of gramophones and records the operations of the company have resulted in the phenomenal prosperity. For 1905-6 the dividend on the ordinary shares was 20 per cent., or but little more than half the rate which could have been paid if the profits had all been divided, and now for the past twelve months the distribution is to be raised to 30 per cent., while the profits, amounting to £264,000, as against £212,000. For the preceding year, would suffice to pay 50 per cent. on the ordinary shares after paying the preference dividend and other charges. For seven years the total dividends have reached 120 per cent. The balance now carried forward is raised from £487

ton goods owing to the enhanced spending power of the people in consequence of the general prosperity of all industries, and the good home crops of the past three years. In Wurtemberg there has been an increase of spindles. In Austria the industry has had one of the most prosperous years ever experienced. The demand overtook supply and large contracts were given out which extend even to 1909. This prosperity is attributed to the wages of the workpeople having risen and to large grain crops. In the Vienna district scarcity of labour has prevented some of the newly erected mills from getting to work. There has been a large increase in Switzerland of weaving looms and embroidery machines. Contracts now run well into 1908. The report from France is that the year has been brisk. There is a tendency to spin finer counts. Spinners and manufacturers have been fully engaged at very profitable rates. There is an increase in spinning machinery as well as in looms. Business in Holland has been better for spinners than for manufacturers on account of the high price of yarn. At the moment the prospects are not very satisfactory as the demand for goods has declined, and the high price of yarn continues to hamper manufacturers. There are reports to much the same effect from Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Efforts are still being made in the Australian papers to persuade the trade, and especially those European and American buyers now attending the Australian markets, that there will be no increase during the present wool-year in the world's supplies of wool. These journals insist that so far as Australian supplies are concerned any increases from the other States of the Commonwealth will be more than balanced by the shortage in New South Wales on account of the drought in the Riverina district of that State. Now, although it is true that, from a wool-producing point of view, New South Wales is by far the most important State in the Commonwealth, exporting as much wool as all the other States combined, and although the Riverina district is by far the most important district in New South Wales, we cannot help thinking that the prevalence of drought there is being worked for all it is worth just now. In order, however, to show that we have no disposition to minimise the serious nature of the situation in this important area, we quote the following from a letter just received from a correspondent on the spot, who is one of the largest owners of sheep in New South Wales :—"The season keeps very bad with no rain worth mentioning, in fact I never saw the outlook worse at this time of the year, as we have really no feed to start the summer with, and I hear great complaints on all sides. I was at the Junee show last week, and heard nothing but doleful stories from all quarters. One of my friends, who had 40,000 sheep on a very find property near there, told me that when he mustered a few weeks ago he was short of 13,000 sheep, which had died, and his lambing had not given him 10 per cent. I am discussing with my manager here the question of sending sheep to the mountain country, which is the last resort, the losses in stock and the expenses being very great, and the sheep get knocked about terribly."

Now, whilst the situation is undoubtedly gloomy enough in Riverina, its gravity may easily be exaggerated. Whilst scores of big clips will be less than last year on account of the sheep cutting lighter fleeces, it must not be forgotten that even in New South Wales about 5,000,000 more sheep will be shorn this year than last. Our correspondents on the spot think the average loss of weight of each fleece in Riverina will be from a pound to a pound and a half, whilst one leading Melbourne paper thinks that the average shortage per fleece will be nearly twice as much. At the worst, there will probably be no falling off in the exports of wool, even from New South Wales, and it is acknowledged on all hands that there will be heavy increases from both Queensland and South Australia and moderate increases from Victoria and Western Australia. These Australian papers, moreover, lay great stress upon estimates of a shrinkage of 40,000 bales in the exports from Argentina and Uruguay during the present season, but the latest estimate from these countries is not a deficit of 43,000 bales but an increase of 30,000. Then these alarmists—or bulls, as they should be called—overlook entirely the fact that there will undoubtedly be another very large increase in the shipments from South Africa. Taking an all-round view of the situation, we think it will be found that, notwithstanding the very large consumption at present going on, supplies will be ample for all needs. Credit is so dear and the monetary outlook so threatening that is not likely that users will want to carry big stocks of the raw material at the very high prices now prevailing.

DANGER OF SIMPLE INJURIES.

Zam-Buk Expels Poison and Kills Germs.

Nothing is so easy as for poison or infection to enter the system through a tiny cut, or a trivial bruise. It is a fact that many lives are lost every year through inattention to so-called minor injuries.

A man working at his ordinary trade is very liable to have a small piece of skin taken out. Even in carrying out the simple operation of cutting a piece of bread, the housewife will often receive a small cut on the hand. So trivial do some injuries seem that anything is considered good enough with which to stop the bleeding—an old piece of cotton, wool or soft paper is often used—and no further thought is paid to the matter.

The jagged wound is left to take care of itself, and is exposed to all sorts of dirt, dust, and like sources of infection. The wonder is, not that so few injuries "take a bad turn" but that there are not many more deaths from blood-poisoning and other complications.

So long as wounds, however small, remain unhealed, the danger of festering and blood-poisoning is always present, but by thorough attention to cleanliness and the sanitive use of the great antiseptic healer Zam-Buk, these perils will be effectually averted.

Zam-Buk first attacks and kills off the microbes and germs which are the cause of the inflamation, and then proceeds to build up new tissues. In cases of cuts, scratches, and abrasions of all kinds, the affected part should be first thoroughly washed then, still observing cleanliness in every detail, either rub Zam-Buk in round the wound or apply a bandage over which this balm has been smeared.

The value of Zam-Buk in preventing festering and blood-poisoning particularly in hot climates, has been universally recognised. Its purity, and its healing, soothing and antiseptic qualities make it an ideal "first aid". From first to last the action of Zam-Buk is natural, and as an antiseptic it cannot be equalled.

All Chemists and Medicine Vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per pot, or it may be had Post Free, from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 per pot.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 19th Nov. 1907.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ARMY CUP.

Latest Betting and Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

The following is the latest betting for the Army Cup :—

2 to 1 Mirdas.
3 to 1 Peter the Great.
4 to 1 Woordie Major.
5 to 1 Kagal.
6 to 1 Ilfiag and Norwood.
Tens and fifteens the others.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

The Leicesters Win the Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

The Final was played this evening between the Leicesters and the Bishop's High School before a tremendous crowd who squared the Gymkhana grounds. Less than a minute after the start the Bishop's boys scored a goal and towards the end of first-half the Leicesters equalized. In the second decade the Leicesters notched a second goal and five minutes later the Boys equalized. The game was now very fast and exciting and then, before Boys knew exactly where they were, Lieut. Braddells, for the Leicesters hit a clean goal. The rest of the struggle was in favour of the Leicesters. But the splendid defence the Boys maintained left them no opportunity to score further. The game accordingly was won by the Leicesters by 3 goals to 2.

Mrs. Richardson presented the Cup to the winners, while General Swann in the absence of General Richardson, made a brief speech in which he referred to the complete absence of roughness or fowling on the part of the teams which competed. This he added, showed their excellent training. The tournament had been inaugurated by H. H. the Aga Khan in 1903 and since then the Cup had been won once by the East Lancs, twice by the Royal Scots and once by the Durhams. It was now the property of the Leicesters whom he congratulated.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Horses Left in for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races :—

PONY HURDLES :—Companion 10st 7lbs, Daphne 11st 10lbs, Pathfinder 11st 5lbs, Double Keys 8st 2lbs, Dainty Lady 8st 6lbs, Elsie 9st 11b, Yardley 9st 12lbs.

JEHANGIRABAD HURDLES :—Pardon 11st, Secunder 11st, Cinqueports 11st, Hermes 10st 12lbs, Shazadah 10st 12lbs, Koursaheb 10st, Lais 8st 12lbs, Nadim 8st 12lbs, Highflag 8st 10lbs.

CLOSED CHASE :—Ruapehu 9st, Bieralee 9st 13lbs, Craig 11st, Lookout 11st, Lady Drake 10st 3lbs, Loddon 9st 13lbs, Refuge Bay 10st 11lbs, Daroji 9st 13lbs, Hanthoy 11st.

NOVICE PLATE :—Japan 8st 9lbs, Norwood 8st Nusserat 9st 4lbs, Narimao 9st 4lbs, Toddles 8st 12lbs, Ariel 9st 4lbs, Silverring 7st 8lbs, Bridegroom 9st 4lbs, Woordienajor 8st 12lbs, Star of Bombay 7st 8lbs, Imtyas 8st 6lbs, Thuyyar 8st 12lbs.

MEDIUM PLATE :—Koorlong 9st 7lbs, Sago 9st 11lbs, Audry 8st 10lbs, Fabius 8st 12lbs, Sonofagun 8st 10lbs, Tookani 10st 7lbs, Auric 8st 10lbs, Exchange II. 8st 10lbs, Picanniny 10st, Gold and Silver 10st, Primrose 9st.

DESERT PLATE :—Commander 8st 5lbs, Dillerjung 8st 2lbs, Pardon 9st 3lbs, Surkhab 8st 5lbs, Tommy Titus 7st 4lbs, Diamond 9st 6lbs, Nusser 9st 9lbs, Baymiddleton 9st 8lbs, Betty 7st 10lbs, Lodestar II. 8st 3lbs.

TRIAL PLATE :—Mozart 9st 10lbs, Dunsenane 8st, 10lbs., Flotsam 8st 10lbs, Ladymetal 9st. 10lbs Highland Fling 8st 10lbs, Cumira 9st 3lbs.

CANTONMENT PLATE :—Redshot 7st, Little Dolly 7st. 8lbs, Yankeboy 10st 10lbs, Pat C. 10st 12lbs, Plover 8st 11b.

LUCKNOW POLO.

Two Games.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

The Lucknow Polo tournament, for a Cup presented by the Royal Dragoons, opened this afternoon when two games were played. The spacious polo pavalion was packed with a large attendance including all Lucknow Society which is now extensively increased by numerous visitors. This Challenge Cup has been sportingly presented by the Royal Dragoons to replace the Cup presented by the late Sirdar Narainsingh, which was last year won outright by the Royal Dragoons.

The first game was between the Royal Dragoons Sabalterns comprising Messrs Miles, Irwin, Tomkinson and Lambert (back), and the Royal Artillery :—Captain Mackenzie, Mr. Webber, Captain Tuder and Mr. Sanderson (back). Umpires were Major Clifton-Brown and the Hon'ble D. Bingham. The first chukker exhibited very level play throughout. The Royals made a demonstration at the outset, but the Gunners saved and carrying the ball to the Royals' end hit a goal. Then the Royals detained the ball in the gunners' end till a goal was scored. Play continued in the dragoons' ground till the ball went out at the side. In the second chukker there was fast play up and down the ground and towards the close the Royals got two goals in quick succession. The third chukker was the best chukker. Play was fast and hotly contested, both the teams showing up well. There was no score. In the fourth chukker both the teams went to work earnestly and after about three minutes the Gunners made a sustained attack on the Royals' flags which Lambert relieved and after play diverted to the Gunners ground the latter again worked the ball to the Royals end whence a goal was signalled but was disallowed on account of being hit by offside. In the fifth chukker the game was mostly about mid-ground. The Royals had two runs to the Gunner's flags and the latter by a pretty cross shot from the corner of the ground hit a goal. The Royals had the best of the sixth and last chukker and added two goals to their score, winning a good game by six goals to one.

The next game was between the 15th Hussars comprising Mr. Barry, Major Kennard, the Hon'ble D. Bingham, and Major Bramwell (back) and the Durham Light Infantry,—Mr. McCullagh, Captains Unthank, Wallace the and Major Ward (back). The Umpires were Captain and Hon'ble Hamilton Russell and Mr. Dennison. The Durhams have been unfortunate with their team. Captain Jeffreys is just convalescent after a bad accident. Captain Mathews is away and Major Beard, the well-known "Back" of the famous Durham team has not quite yet recovered his old form. In the first chukker the Hussars held the ball for the most part in the Durhams' ground whence finally a goal was signalled. The Hussars continued on the offensive till the close of the chukker. Play was more even in the second chukker. The Hussars got one goal and the Durhams for a space threatened the Hussars' flags, but score was averted. The third chukker witnessed very level fast play, neither side yeilding or obtaining any advantage. The fourth chukker was signallised by sticky play nearly all through. Then out of a prolonged assault in the Durham's quarters the Hussars got a goal. In the fifth chukker the Hussars got two goals out of hard play, and ere the chukker closed the Durhams were on an attack in the Hussars' end and had an unsuccessful shot at the flags. The final chukker witnessed the Durhams pressing in front of the Hussar's flags for a long space and had some unsuccessful shots at the flags. Then the Hussars got away with the ball and worked it into the Durhams' ground but they could not improve on this advantage ere the call of time. The Hussars won by five goals to love.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

History of Plague in Bombay.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Chambers yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Vitaldas Damodher Thackersy, the President, occupying the chair.

The Corporation considered a report on the history of Plague in Bombay during the year 1906-07, by Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer.

In commenting upon the report, Dr. Dadachanji remarked that the Health Officer's report was exhaustive and illuminating. He quite recognised the necessity of exterminating rats, but it was not possible to do so owing to the religious susceptibilities and sentiments of Hindus coming in the way. As to disinfectants and its utility, the Health Officer had joined issue with the second Plague Committee and recommended "Pesterine" or crude petroleum should be used, as, after experiments, he had found it effective. In Dr. Turner's opinion "Pesterine" was the best insecticide and he (the speaker) was in favour of giving it a trial. As to personal surroundings referred to by Dr. Turner, he (Dr. Dadachanji) believed that they were poverty and ignorance. People should be taught hygeine by means of the spread of primary education. If the disease was to be combatted effectually, they should not sit with folded hands, but built sanitary buildings and teach the people to live in sanitary places. As to inoculation, Dr. Dadachanji said that he himself had been inoculated by Professor Haffikine when the plague was in its initial stage in Bombay and he had advocated it when possible. But opinion of medical men was divided on the subject. At a certain meeting he and Sir Bhalchandra voted in its favour while a number of medical men ranged themselves against it. The eloquent appeal of Sir George Sydenham Clarke had gone deep into the hearts of the public but if it were to be made effective, the authorities should try to remove the misapprehension that existed in the minds of medical men. He emphasised the need of co-operation and appealed to members of the Corporation and to the public to co-operate with H. E. the Governor in stamping out the plague.

THE VALUE OF INOCULATION.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that "personal surroundings" was a vague phrase and Dr. Turner ought to have clearly defined it. As to the disinfectants, he said that excepting Pesterine, they had failed and their discontinuance would save the Municipality nearly Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 a year. As to inoculation, Sir Bhalchundra said that too great a stress could not be laid upon it. Its importance and efficacy had been amply demonstrated. No doubt it was true that it was not safe to inoculate a man suffering from pthysis, uric acid, and heart disease. The inoculators were carefully instructed in their work and the patients were thoroughly examined by doctors before they had been inoculated. Inoculation was the only preventive yet discovered and it behoved them to popularise it as much as possible. It was their duty to support the earnest efforts of H. E. the Governor in combating this insidious disease. His Excellency had earned their best thanks by his dispassionate and eminently sensible appeal to the public to resort to the known remedies against the plague and he hoped that the Corporation would do its best to see that the appeal of His Excellency the Governor bore fruit.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said that it was a pity that in an authoritative report of their Health Officer, the name of Dr. Viegas, who first drew the attention of the Standing Committee in 1896 to the outbreak of the plague had been omitted. He hoped the omission would if possible, be made good.

Mr. Harrison drew attention to the most interesting and most practical part of the report so far as it related to the propriety of disinfection. Dr. Turner had shewn that plague might be conveyed from the feces of the flea otherwise than at the time of its attacking man. He had said that bacilli remained alive for 24 hours in the feces and that it might stay for fifteen days in the stomach of the flea. The practical deduction was that disinfection verily did good—probably did do good—and certainly should not be stopped in the present condition of the knowledge. As regards inoculation many gentlemen in the Corporation had recommended that measure and he would not detain the Corporation by dilating upon it.

Dr. Collie pointed out that the whole teaching on the use of toxine in medicine whether it was for dyphtheria, enteric fever, vaccination or bubonic plague, went to show that the serum had a bad effect on the heart only when it was given in poisonous doses ; but never had he known, in his experience, of a case in which the heart was affected when the proper dose was administered. His experience of plague serum was with the first experiments made by Dr. Haffkine at Umerkhadi upon the convicts in the common jail and the house of correction. Excepting those prisoners on the sick list every alternate man was inoculated. These inoculated prisoners were under the observation of Dr. Collie who examined them almost every day ; several of them were under his observation for over a year. None of these ever showed bad effects on the heart from the inoculation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn said a few words as regards the measures that were in his opinion necessary to combat this fell disease. Rats having been fixed as the chief cause of the spread of plague every measure must be adopted to exterminate them. If the public could only be induced to give up their filthy habits of throwing the remains of food in the street, which enable rats to live and multiply, and if they could be induced to use covered dustbins in their houses, they could drive out this cause of pestilence. It had been driven out of England by the sanitary arrangements adopted there. If the refuse of food was not thrown indiscriminately on the floor or in the street there would be nothing to encourage the rat. Another point he urged was the construction of rat-proof houses. The next thing was to insist upon the people to clear their rooms of rats seeking shelter behind boxes and bundles which they must move at least once a week.

The Hon'ble Mr Ebrahim Rahimtulla drew the attention of the Board to the fact that the "rat-capture figures" published in the newspapers showed that while other wards were practically free a number of "infected" rats were found in Mandvi. As members would remember that the plague first made its appearance in Bombay in the Mandvi ward, he was afraid that as the number of infected rat showed an increase in the same ward, the experiens might be repeated. He hoped the Executive would take all possible means of destroying rats in that ward before the scourge had broken out again.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Malim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	3	2	79
Total plague deaths to date	141,273		
Same date last year	3	3	107

THE RAT CAMPAIGN

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

NOVEMBER, 17th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	43	48	0
B	125	116	15
C	77	96	1
D	85	51	0
E	154	117	2
F & G	71	2	0
Total to date	555	430	18
Total rats killed			1,003

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXII.

At this critical moment there came an interruption ; the man-servant entered the room and glanced at his master nervously before he spoke, as though he were half afraid of the errand upon which he had come. In his own trepidation he seemed not to notice the ghastly pallor of Sir Roger's face, nor to realise that he had intruded upon a conversation of vital import.

"If you please, Sir Roger, there's a man wants to see you. Says its most particular, and he won't go away. I don't like the looks of him, but I couldn't get rid of him, nohow."

"A man ! What man ?" Sir Roger passed his hand over his brow trying to collect himself, to regain his self-control.

"Please, Sir Roger, he is in the hall."

"Go and see him." It was Lady Sabina who spoke. "Get rid of him as quickly as you can ; I'll wait for you here."

Sir Roger shot a quick glance at her. "Very well," he muttered, "I don't know who the fellow can be—some beggar, no doubt. I'll send him away and return to you." He strode out of the room, following his valet, who had already made his way back to the little hall, no doubt anxious for his master's coats and umbrellas.

"What do you want ?" Sir Roger faced an uncouth, unkept individual, whose face bore plainly the stamp of the criminal. A young man evidently, but one who was vastly older than his years.

"You're Sir Roger Enderby ?" The fellow put the question in rough, hoarse tone, and his whole bearing was characteristic of his class. Yet he glanced up rather eagerly as Sir Roger responded that that was his name.

"Then there's something I want to say to yer, somethin' very perticler, and there ain't no time for delay. Ain't there a room where we can talk private ?"

On any other occasion, perhaps, Sir Roger would have demanded an immediate explanation, but at the time being he was dazed and hardly knew what he did. He acceded at once to the man's request and throwing open the door motioned him into the dining-room. The valet stared after his master, wondering vaguely what had come over Sir Roger and what strange events were taking place in the Victoria Street flat.

"Now, what is it ? You must speak quickly, for I have only a minute or two to give you." Sir Roger stared at the man, wondering if he had seen him before, but decided quickly that the fellow was an utter stranger.

"No, you don't know me." The words came as a direct answer to Sir Roger's thoughts. "But two words will tell you that my business is important. It's about someone yer knows well enough—" he screwed his ugly face into a leer—"that I've come —it's about Miss Lovatt."

"Miss Lovatt ! What do you mean ? Is she in any danger ?" All his premonitions of evil returned with the redoubled force for what could a man of this class tell him about Ruth ?

"That's just what I've come about. Miss Lovatt's been good to me and my old father. I'm playin' a rotten game, guv'nor, for I'm running my own head into danger. But I couldn't help it somehow. She's been very good to my old father—she has."

"What is it ? Tell me quick." There was intense excitement in Sir Roger's voice.

"Steady, guv'nor, steady. What I'm going to tell yer is fer yerself. Yer may do as yer like about it, but don't give me away to the cops. I has yer word for that ?"

"Yes, yes, I promise. For God's sake go on."

"Well, It's like this. I've a pal, an Australian bloke, called Joey, and he's been sent on by some other cove—what's the name now ? Oh, Cope—Hal Cope, that's it—to do away with Miss Lovatt."

"Good heavens !" Sir Roger shuddered, but he did not doubt that the statement was true.

"Seems as this Hall Cope has a grudge against all the Lovatts and wants to do for the lot of 'em. Promised Joey cash down for the job, he has. Joey's had one try already—it was at your house, guv'nor—but he made a bloomer over it."

"And you knew this—you who say that Miss Lovatt has been good to you ?"

"S'help me, I didn't know then that Miss Lovatt was the same gal who comes to our court and looks after the old man, nor did Joey for the matter of that. But he saw Miss Lovatt at your place one night—the first time he climbed up to her room, meanin' to knife her when she was asleep. But she wasn't asleep, and so he put it till the next night, and then he broke in and knifed the wrong'un. He got clear away, for he's sharp is Joey, but he had to lay low, an' I didn't see nothin' of him till yesterday, then he turned up at our court an' told me as he'd been findin' out things."

Jack Weston, for he it was, paused and wiped his forehead with an aggressively large pocket handkerchief. Sir Roger could not help wondering, even in his excitement, from what sort of person it had been stolen. "It's dry work, yarnin' like this, guv'nor," Weston insinuated. "You ain't got a drink you could give a fellow, 'ave yer ?"

With a gesture of impatience Sir Roger produced brandy and a tumbler. The man helped himself largely, and then drew a deep breath of appreciation.

"Ah, that's better," he went on. "Now I can get on with the story." He wiped his mouth and continued. "Well, yer see, this here Joey had found out that the young lady, 'ad a queer 'abit of gettin' herself up like a poor gal an' going' out into the court about Soho along o' a Salvation Army lass, name o' Mary Paradyne. A good gal wot everyone round our way knows and likes, and they got to know an' like Miss Fenton, too—that's the name as your Miss Lovatt was known by. Well, Joey told me this, an' he told me more as well. He said as how he'd got another plan for knifin' Miss Lovatt, and that he wasn't goin' to be such a fool as to fail this time."

"What was this plan ? When was it to be carried out ?" cried Sir Roger, trembling with excitement.

"That's just what I can't say, guv'nor,' replied Westen, "for to tell yer the honest truth I was a bit in liquor at the time, an it was only this mornin' that I remembered all he said, and that the Miss Lovatt he wanted to stick a knife into was the same gal as the Miss Fenton wot has been so good to us, an' by that time Joey had gone an' I didn't know where to look for him. I spent all this mornin' hangin' around his pitch, but he wasn't nowhere to be found. Wasted my own day, I have—" Jack Weston spoke a little regretfully, and as though half ashamed of the better instincts that had prompted him to the defence of Ruth.

I don't suppose Joey would 'ave listened to me," he muttered, "an' if it had been any other I shouldn't 'ave worried my 'ead. But seein' as it was Miss Fenton, I thought I'd speek up for 'er, for she's a real kind laidy, an' I didn't see for why she should be killed."

"We must act at once—at once," Sir Roger strode up and down talking half to himself and half to the man. "Miss Lovatt must be taken to some place of safety, and this Joey, as you call him, must be found."

"Yes, if it ain't too late," mumbled Weston. His hand went out to the brandy again, but this time Sir Roger prevented him from helping himself. "None of that," he said sharply, "for you've got to keep sober. We shall want your help in finding this fellow."

"And what'll yer give me, guv'nor, if I stands by yer ?" Jack Weston raised his crafty eyes from the floor upon which they had been fixed during the best part of the interview. "It ain't the square thing to round on a pal, you know, an' Gawd knows it ain't a safe thing either."

His little beady eyes glittered avariciously, however, when Sir Roger at haphazard mentioned the sum that he was ready to pay. Would the latter not have given all he possessed to save Ruth from this danger ?

"I must go to Bryanston Square at once," he muttered to himself, forgetting for the moment that he had learnt from Mortimer Alwyn that Ruth was away on a visit.

"I've been there myself, afore I came to you," said Weston, "an' I don't know as there's much to be done there. They wouldn't let me see no one, an' they said as Miss Lovatt was away, an' they didn't know when she'd be back. After that they chucked me out," he added ruefully, "and that was all the change I got for wanting to do a good action."

"Where can she be, where can she be ?" Pacing the room restlessly Sir Roger muttered to himself. "She must be found and at once." He turned sharply upon Jack Weston. "Do you think there is any immediate danger ?" he asked, "do you think that this murderous devil will set at once ?"

Jack Weston shook his head pensively. "I couldn't rightly say," he replied, "but he don't let the grass grow under his feet, don't Joey, only I can't rightly recall all that he told me. Yer see it was late at night, an' I—"

"I know—I know—" Sir Roger held up his hand commanding silence. Where could Ruth be ? That was the first point, the essential thing. She must be found and protected at once. Suddenly he remembered Lady Sabina waiting for him in the adjoining room. Lady Sabina might know. Lady Sabina might be of the greatest use in this terrible predicament.

"Stay where you are," he commanded, "while I speak to a friend of mine who is in the drawing-room. No, I won't have you drink more," he added fiercely, seeing that Weston turned greedy eyes in the direction of the cellarette. "You've got to keep sober for once in your life." He hastily locked the cellarette and leaving Weston in the dining-room made his way back to Lady Sabina. As he was about to enter the drawing-room a sudden thought struck him, and calling to his valet he gave strict injunctions that the man he had left in the other room should on no account be allowed to quit the flat.

"What has happened ?" Lady Sabina rose to meet him. Her face was calmer for the time she had spent by herself, time in which she had pondered upon the situation, a situation of which she did not yet know the full intensity.

In a few words, words disconnectedly spoken by a man whose anxiety was driving him almost to desperation, Roger Enderby told her all that he had learnt from Jack Weston, and Lady Sabina listened, sitting erect in her chair, though her gaunt thin figure was shaken with terrors of apprehension, for she knew what Roger Enderby had yet to learn ; she knew that Ruth was lodged under the same roof with the very man who sought her life.

And it was she—she herself—who had led the girl into this untoward this ghastly peril ! Not only had she seconded and abetted Ruth in a course of action that most people would deprecate if only because of the deceit it entailed, but she had known that this man—this Hal Cope was in some way connected with the mysterious Joey of whom Ruth had spoken to her. She had known all this, and yet, in face of the knowledge, she had apprehended no danger. Even now, in the midst of her sickening dread, she asked herself if it might not be that Ruth, living as she did under another name, might not be safer from attack at Featherston Row than at her own home. But however this might be, the danger was imminent, and the only course open to Lady Sabina was to speak plainly and openly, to make full confession of the part she played in the drama.

The words were hard to speak, yet she spoke them, and she answered steadily to all the hurried and amazed questions that were put to her by Sir Roger. "Ruth left her home on the pretext of staying with me at my house near Epping Forest. But it was only a pretext, since her real object was to stay in the Mile End Road with her friend and mine, Mary Paradyne." Lady Sabina proceeded to explain how it had come about that Ruth and Mary Paradyne had been thrown together, and how they had worked in common for good among the poor. "For what deceit there has been in this," she said steadily, "you must blame me, Sir Roger, and not the girl herself."

"And is she at this place now, this Featherstone Row ?" asked the man.

"I have every reason to believe so. It was to-morrow that her visit was to come to an end—but of this I'm not quite sure, and it is just possible that she may have returned to-day to Bryanston Square." Lady Sabina paused, then she clasped her thin hands together. "If that is so, Sir Roger," she went on "she is in greater danger there than she can be in the East End, even though at Featherstone Row she is under the same roof as Hal Cope, for it was at Ruth Lovatt that the murderer will strike, and he would not think of looking for her in the same house with man who is employing him. It is impossible," she went on and her eyes seemed to entreat him to confirm what she said, "that this villain can have traced Ruth, even though he should know the name which she has adopted, to Featherstone Row."

"How can you say that ?" Sir Roger spoke with cutting emphasis ; for the moment everything else was forgotten but the one great fact of Ruth's danger. "We have no idea how much or how little the scoundrel knows. He may have traced her to Featharstone Row, he may have communicated with Hal Cope—perhaps by now, oh, God Almighty"—he raised his clenched hands above his head—"perhaps even now it is too late."

It was no time for recriminations ; he spoke not one word of blame to Lady Sabina, instead he took two or three turn up and down the room in silence, thinking—thinking hard. The woman followed him with her eyes, but remained seated, her long fingers nervously clasping and unclasping each other.

At last the silence became more than she could bear. "What is to be done ?" she faltered. "We must act and we must act without delay."

He turned upon her sharply. "Go you to Bryanston Square," he said, and now his voice came in sharp, incisive jerks. "If, by good fortune, Ruth is there, tell her what has happened, so that she should under no pretext whatever venture out of the house, or even remain in any room alone. The first thing is to find Ruth and to see that she is protected. After that we can turn out attention to hunting down the man. I'll keep our friend in the next room here, in the charge of my valet, for we shan't want his help until after Ruth is found. To find Ruth—that before everything else. He kept repeating the phrase as though it were some relief to the tremendous tension of his nerves.

"And you ?" Lady Sabina had risen from her chair ready to obey in every particular. "Will you go to the police ?" she hazarded.

"Not yet," he returned. "The time for their work will come when we have found Ruth. To see them now would mean delay, unconscionable delay—I should have to explain, they would ask questions, and, heavens above, isn't every moment precious ?"

"You will go to find Ruth at Featherstone Row ?" she asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I will seek her there, and pray God that I shall not be too late."

(To be continued.)

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov 19.

There will be a Parade at the Riding School for Members Residing in Bombay on Thursday the 21st instant at 7-30 a. m.
Dress—Drill order Khaki Carbine and Sword.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

341 PROP CLASS.

Parade at the B V A Club on Wednesday the 20th instant at 7 p m.
Dress plain clothes.

342 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be instruction for the N C O's class at Mahalaxmi Fort as under :—Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Cap Saturday at 5 p m.
Dress—Kaaki and Helmets.

343 E E Co.

E E Co Parade on Wednesday the 20th instant at 6-30 p m. Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Lights.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

360—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 23rd instant.
To-ay Tuesday the 19th—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3.30 p m
II—"I" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4 15 p m.
III—"G" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4.45 p m.
IV—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
V—Bugle Practice in rear of skating rink at 6.30 p m.
Wednesday the 20th—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.
Dress—Drill orders, Uniform, with Forage Cap.
Subject—Musketry Instruction, Sections 33 to 42 Training Manuals Appendix 1903.
Thursday the 21st—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II—"I" Coy Parade at 7-30 a m. on company parade ground.
III—"K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 22nd—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
361. Enrolment.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Company :—
No 6159 Vol L C Quinvasc

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A PRINCESS'S TROUSSEAU.

Seldom has Paris been more stirred and excited by the details of a royal trousseau than it has by the veritable army of lovely frocks which have been ordered for Princess Marie of Bonaparte, and which might almost be said to have beaten the record for beauty and lavishness. Orders of surprising magnitude have been given to the different firms, while the tendency shown in the case of most of the evening dresses is to give the Empire effect, which is almost a creed with the couturiere of the moment, and which opens out the way to a great amount of detail and elaboration in the matter of embroideries. Although by no means above the average height, Princess Marie has a graceful, slight figure, with the svelteese of a true Frenchwoman, her dark beauty and youthful complexion permitting, besides, a wide and extended choice in the matter of colours.

GOLDEN YELLOW.

Yellow is a shade which is high in favour with the young Princess, and which is perhaps more becoming to her than any other, and one lovely gown which has been made by the Maison Cheruit, of the Place Vendome, is carried out in crepe meteor—a material representing a charming compromise between crepe de chine and satin—which is introduced in an exquisite mat, tone of golden beige throwing into high relief the coat of golden filet net, worked in an elaborate design of silver thread, the balance between the silver and gold being held with perfect equity. The long loose coat is cut away in front, forming a wide single coat tail behind, which is trimmed with immense incrustations of exquisite Venetian lace, a dentelle which is great favourite with the Princess, who possesses some lovely specimens. The coat is caught together in front under a large bow, while the decolletage is cut into sharp points both back and front, and is softened with lace, the sleeves, which reach just above the elbow, being finished with hanging ruffles of dentelle. A capital effect is, besides, gained by the soft draped sash of Nattier blue, which is brought under the coat, showing gleams of the vivid tint between the meshes of the filet, a contrast which considerably enhances the scheme.

SIMPLER FROCKS.

A very charming and girlish frock in pure white crepe de chine of a thick make with a soft flower-petal surface, is cut with a narrow tablier front worked in horizontal rows of pure white silk soutache in quasi-military style caught with button motif, and outlined with a lovely leaf embroidery, the whole terminating in two huge roses. The bodice is scooped out over a fine vest of Malines lace, which in turn gives place to one of tucked net, while it is worked over the shoulders with a long trailing spray of embroidered foliage and at the back is cut in the form of two immense square revers which describe a "V" over the lace vest and are met by the high draped Empire belt. A fringe of soutache with a double row of buttons is introduced on either side of the front. Another gown which an exact replica of an old picture in the Musee Nationale has a basis of electric blue mousseline de soie made with a tunic, and overdress finished with a border of long glittering bugles and beads, two soft shades of blue being introduced into the draped high Empire ceinture, while the shoulders are covered with a berthe of priceless venetian point lace, the sleeves terminating in soft hanging draperies of mousseline de soie. Amongst the exquisite fur

BY THE WAY.

A WET OCTOBER.

To compensate in some measure, doubtless, for our lack of summer weather, temperature remained above the average for October. On the 22nd ultimo, we had a reading of 66deg., and on only one day one of 49deg., and though frost touched the suburbs, the lowest night reaching in the Metropolis was 39deg., towards the close of the month. Nottingham claims both the highest and the lowest records for temperature for the month over England, 77deg. on the 7th, and 27deg. on the night of the 25th. October sustained its character of being the wettest month in the year. Many stations recorded from two to three inches of rain each week, Scilly reaching a total of over 6in.; in London twenty-two rainy days gave a fall of 2 3-10in., which was modest in comparison with other places. Sunshine was deficient over the country.

NOVEMBER PROBABILITIES.

"At St. Martin's Day (November 11) Winter is on his way," and Midland farmers regard Martinmas Eve with anxiety, as being an index to the barometer for two or three months ahead. November 1906 was characterised by unusually high temperatures, but normally November readings are several degrees lower than those of the preceding month. In London the mean day temperature is below 50deg., and that of the night 38deg., and a cold spell usually comes about the middle of the month. Bright sunshine averages about twenty-five hours in our City and Glasgow, while Kew offers fifty, Scilly eighty, Jersey and Newquay seventy-six, Worthing seventy-three, and Dublin, Brighton, and Hastings about seventy hours. The rainfall is less than 2½in., and we should not complain were it only 4-10, as in 1867.

ENTRIES AT GIRTON AND NEWNHAM COLLEGES.

The new students at Girton College number forty-four, which is the same number as last year, and is an increase on the previous year, which amounted to thirty-six. There are fourteen fourth-year students, so that Girton's total now reaches the large number of 138. Newnham College has admitted four less than in the last two years, fifty-two as against fifty-six in 1906 and 1905. The students at present in residence at Newnham, of all years, number 176, giving a total for the two Colleges of 314. This is the largest number of students ever recorded. The staff at Girton consists of twenty teachers and supervisors, and at Newnham of thirty.

THE HOME LIFE OF HUXLEY.

The Hon. John Collier contributes to the "R. P. A. Annual" (Watts) some notes on "The Home Life of the late Professor Huxley. Mr. Collier is a son-in-law of Huxley, and for some time lived with the family and he therefore speaks with some authority. Mr. Collier says: "The private letters published in Mr. Leonard Huxley's Life of his father have shown what a rich fund of humour he possessed. This humour perraded the whole of his family life; he was constantly laughing and joking with his wife and children. All his friends know how admirable he was as a husband and as a father; but I wish to insist that, in spite of his high ideals and rigid sense of duty, there was nothing austere in his demeanour to those he loved." His daughters were wont to "chaff" him a good deal, and Huxley used to say that if he was not henpecked he was at any rate chickenpecked—which was worse.

THE BITER BIT.

Like the rest of the family, Mr. Collier was quite accustomed to getting much the worst of it in the war of wits. But once he scored: "I was painting a portrait of my wife, and I represented her asleep in a big chair, having dropped on the floor the book she had just been reading. Huxley came in, and, chuckling at the situation, mischievously suggested that I should put the title of one of his friends Herbert Spencer's works on the volume over which my sitter had fallen asleep. I welcomed the suggestion, but objected that the book had a title already. On his bending forward to inspect it he read on the back 'Huxley's Lay Sermons.' As to what followed Mr. Collier is silent, but no doubt Huxley thoroughly enjoyed the joke.

MUCH OVERWORKED.

During most of the time that Mr. Collier knew him, Huxley was a a much overworked man, and never strong in health. Indeed, till he retired to Eastbourne "his life was a continual struggle often against very adverse conditions." "While in London this was his daily routine. He breakfasted early and went off to his work soon afterwards. At breakfast he spoke very little, and generally seemed very tired. When he could he came back to tea. This meal he seemd to enjoy, and he would then stop and talk a little with his family. When I was living with him he dined at seven, and it was at dinner-time that we saw most of him. Soon after dinner he went to his study, and worked there steadily till after midnight. It was then that he did most of his writing." The final impression left on Mr. Collier is that of "a finaly developed and admirably balanced intellect and character".

JUDGES WHO MIGHT RETIRE.

Lord Justice Kennedy, who on Monday completed fifteen years of judicial service, is one of six occupants of the Bench who are entitled to retire on a pension, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, Sir Gorell Barnes, Mr. Justice Grantham, Mr. Justice Kekewich, and Mr. Justice Lawrance being, the Law Journal, points out, the other five judges who have qualified for a retiring allowance. It deserves to be remembered, when the cost of strengthening the judicial staff is regarded by the Treasury in so serious a light that the continuance of these six judges on the Bench saves the country as much as £21,000 a year. That, if all six judges were to retire, would be the amount of their pensions.

LEGISLATIVE PEERS AND THEIR TITLES.

"Your interesting note on the legal origin of the Norfolk, Winchester, and Gormanston families," writes "Lex," "has set me to work to discover how many of our noble legislators of to-day derive their titles from wig and gown. Without very much trouble I have discovered no fewer than sixty five Peers of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom who either are or have been on the Bench or whose honours have been won by past judges or Chancellors; and it is very possible that I have not exhausted the full number. These forensic peers, if I may so describe them, include one duke (Manchester), two marquises (Camden and Lothian), twenty-seven earls, four viscounts, and thirty-one barons, all of whom derive one or more titles from the law. It may be interesting to add that sixty-six other members of our House of Lords have titles won by distingcished naval or military service; and about 120 other peerages have had for founders Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, &c."

THE KING OF SPAIN'S INCOGNITOS.

The King of Spain is now travelling as the Duke of Toledo, but before his marriage his designation when on his journeys was Count of Covalonga—a title which recalls an interesting historical event. It was at Covalonga that Pelayo, in the year 718, fought the battle which saved a portion of the peninsula for Christendom and put the Moors to rout. Some of his men had climbed the precipices and destroyed the Moorish rearguard with showers of stones, while Pelayo himself charged their main body with the flower of his cavalry. Immediately after the victory his followers proclaimed him King of Spain in the village which was the scene of his triumph; and the title of Count of Covalonga, which he simultaneously assumed, has ever since been born by his successors.

SWAZILAND.

Swaziland, envoys from which are now on their way to seek an audience from the King respecting concessions in their country, is a large native preserve situated to the east of the Transvaal, with a population of about 60,000 blacks and only 400 whites. The Swazis are a very old tribe, and the hereditary foes of the Zulu; the Swazi army gave valuable help to our troops in the Zulu war of 1879, and in the early days their famous king Sobuza captured the Zulu monarch Dingaan and tortured him to death. Owing to its vast mineral wealth Swaziland has been the happy hunting-ground of the prospector and concessionaire. In 1895, after much opposition on the part the inhabitants, it was taken over by General Joubert, and, with the British Government's consent proclaimed part of the South African Republic.

THE TWO SERVICES.

END OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers, as hitherto constituted, ceased on October 31 and on November 1 a new era began in the history of the force. Although the Volunteer year ended on that day by the annual closing of the books, the new Territorial Army will not supplant the force until the financial year ends on March 31; but the Annual Volunteer report made up to October 31, 1907, will be the last that will be rendered ere the Volunteers are transferred to the County Associations as Territorialists under Mr. Haldane's scheme. The new conditions provide that recruits will enlist, not enrol, for four years, and, under penalty, must attain in the drill hall and in camp an increased degree of efficiency, as well as being liable to be embodied. They become Territorial or Home Defence soldiers instead of Yeomanry and Volunteers. Their counties will manage them, and the Regulars will train the brigade units. The closing of the Volunteer year is important from the fact that those who do not intend to continue service under the new conditions will hand in their resignations. Another interesting point will be the extent and character of the recruiting during the winter, as showing what effect the formation of a Territorial Force managed by the counties will have. There are many Lords Lieutenant who do not think that the County Associations will be able to carry through the administrative work or be prepared to control a sum of anything between £20,000 and £100,000 without a complete staff, Offices, and accountants. It is urged that the counties already are overburdened with voluntary and honorary work for the State, and cannot take more unless a new class of worker is obtained. One Lord Lieutenant has expressed the opinion that an attempt should be made to place on the committees men who possess all the three qualifications, namely, civil status, Volunteer service, and a close knowledge of the Regular Army audit's functions. Such men are not numerous, but they are to be found, and they would be a valuable element in bridging the gulf of opinion between the fractional elements on the committees.

SOME OPINIONS.

Lord Mount Edgcumbe desires to see the position of the Lord Lieutenant of a county clearly defined in his relations with the chairman of committee, the War Office, and the commanders. This expression of opinion is also made by many others. The views of Lord Glanusk, Lord Lieutenant of Breconshire, may be taken as typical of Welsh opinion. Lord Glanusk holds that it is difficult to predict what effect the scheme will have on the present existing forces or how the County Associations will work; but he sees no reason, if the Army Council will give a fairly free hand, and allow each county to adapt its force to its own conditions, why it should not work all right. If, however, the Army Council try to run it "on the cheap," and expect the county people to put their hands in their pockets for the surplus, then all sorts of difficulties will arise, especially as regards the officering of the force. The Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey thinks that there will be an interregnum of confusion at first, and that the Services will suffer until the necessary experience has been gained in carrying out the administrative work. Colonel the Hon. Henry Cubitt, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, thinks that capable county bodies will be formed who can control the expenditure and do the work. With regard to filling the ranks of the Territorial Force by ballot, as suggested in some quarters, Colonel Cubitt says that the Act under which the ballot could be taken at present, and under which a man who can afford to do so may pay a substitute to take his place, is not in character with the spirit of the age. At the same time, he regrets seeing it disappear without any measures to fill up the ranks by compulsion of some sort in an emergency being put in its place. Selections are now being made from among retired officers for the post of secretary to each of the County Associations.

REDUCTIONS AT DEVONPORT.

The news from Devonport is a confirmation in part of the statement made in May last, says the "Standard" regarding the intention of the Admiralty to reduce the gunnery and torpedo training establishments. Upon the same day the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty using a highly unusual licence of expression, denied the truth of the allegation as regarded H. M. S. "Excellent" (Whale Island) and H. M. S. "Vernon." As we pointed out at the time, either Mr. Robertson was misinformed or the Admiralty order had been rescinded. It is now beyond denial that, if the "Excellent" and the "Vernon" reductions have been postponed, they have been carried out in the Cambridge Gunnery School at Devonport.

"As foreshadowed in "The Standard" some four months since, the Devonport naval gunnery ship "Cambridge" will, on November 4, cease to have an official existence. Her reduced staff of officers and instructors will be temporarily borne upon the books of his Majesty's ship "Vivid" (the Royal Naval Barracks at Devonport), until the larger proportion of them can be absorbed into other departments of the service. Gunnery instruction will still be imparted at Devonport to a certain number of ratings, but this is to be done in the Royal Naval Barracks by the staff of that establishment. The "Cambridge" was a distinct command, generally held by a senior post-captain. She ranked as second only to Whale Island in importance as an instructional depot. Four years ago extensive plans were prepared for transferring the school ashore, and a site was specially selected at Trevol, on the banks of the Hamoaze. The idea was to extent the resources and accommodation of the establishment. For reasons that can only be attributed to the exaggerated doctrine of economy which has marked recent naval administration, the Trevol scheme was abandoned. The result of the present change is that, instead of enlarging the scope for gunnery instruction at Devonport it has been much reduced. A shed adjoining the barracks has been fitted for gun drill purposes, and while the equipment here is thoroughly modern, it is very much more limited than were the resources of the "Cambridge"—a line of-battleship of 100 guns, formerly known as the Windsor Castle. If there will be no loss of efficiency by the changed conditions which are about to come into effect at Devonport, there must inevitably be a sacrifice of efficiency. The absorption of the Cambridge Gunnery School into the command of the Royal Naval Barracks is recognised throughout the service as a step in the direction of restriction. Officers, instructors, and ratings undergoing their courses will henceforth be borne in the Royal Naval Barracks. The consequence of this is that the first named will be units of the staff of the barracks, which means that fewer men will be called upon to do the work that was carried on in the Cambridge.

Thus is the policy of reduction materialised, and "The Standard" vindicated in statements which, at the time of making them, were characterised by Mr. Edmund Robertson as a "deliberate lie."

No higher tribute to the value of the fleet exercises which have just concluded could be desired than Lord Charles Beresford's statement at Edinburgh on Wednesday that "they have brought out very excellent results in practices which are certain to occur in wartime." Especially welcome at this moment is the assurance of the Commander-in-Chief, who had the supreme control of the operations, that "through the good seamanship and activity of the officers and men not so much as a single man was hurt during the manœuvres." This is a complete answer to those who have lately been depreciating seamanship in the Navy and attacking the general efficiency of the naval service. The combined fleets have been manœuvred day and night in all conditions of weather, and the general narratives of the operations which have appeared in "The Globe" are sufficient to show that a severe test was imposed upon the officers and men. That upwards of one hundred warships, with a total of nearly 40,000 officers and men, should have gone through the exercises with only three or four minor accidents to torpedo craft and not a single personal casualty, attests the standard of efficiency which has been attained in the handling of ships and squadrons. Lord Charles Beresford has done good service by testifying to this achievement in seamanship, and thereby following up the suggestion which was thrown out in a Naval Note on the exercises in "The Globe" of this day week, that "the Admiralty would do well to make known the results so far as they bear upon seamanship."

BATTLE PRACTICE BY DESTROYERS.

Alike in the rate of fire and average of hits per minute a distinct improvement has been made in battle practice by the destroyers on the Mediterranean station. The results for this year's firing have just been issued by Admiral Sir Charles Drury, and in the order of merit the "Foam" heads the returns both for the 12-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firing guns. By a curious circumstance, the average hits per minute from both these calibre guns was 7·64, the average per gun per minute from the 12-pounders being 8·73, and from the 6-pounders 15·05. The best individual score from the 12-pounder was 8 rounds 7 hits by Able-Seaman E. Gosling, of the "Foam"; while the highest 6-pounder gun score was 16 rounds 12 hits by Able-Seaman G. A. Bartley, of the Banshee." The following is a summary of the firing for the last three years:—

	No. of guns.	Average per min. Rounds.	Hits.	Percentage of hits.
12-POUNDER Q.F. GUNS.				
1905	15	6·25	1·25	20
1906	10	8·70	3·66	42
1907	11	5·32	5·16	55
6-POUNDER Q.F. GUNS.				
1905	15	10·50	2·73	26
1906	09	12·75	7·38	56
1907	55	12·40	5·10	41

The best six ships for the 12-pounders in the r order of merit were "Foam," "Angler," "Mallard," "Albatross," "Stag," and "Ardent"; and for the 6-pounders "Foam," "Stag," "Banshee," "Boxer," "Ardent," and "Dragon." In the competition for the battleships' battle practice trophy the result is as follows:—H. M. S. "Queen," 78 points; "Irresistible" 67 points; "Implacable," 47 points. "Formidable," 44 points; "Prince of Wales," 35 points The "Venerable" and "Glory" did not fire.

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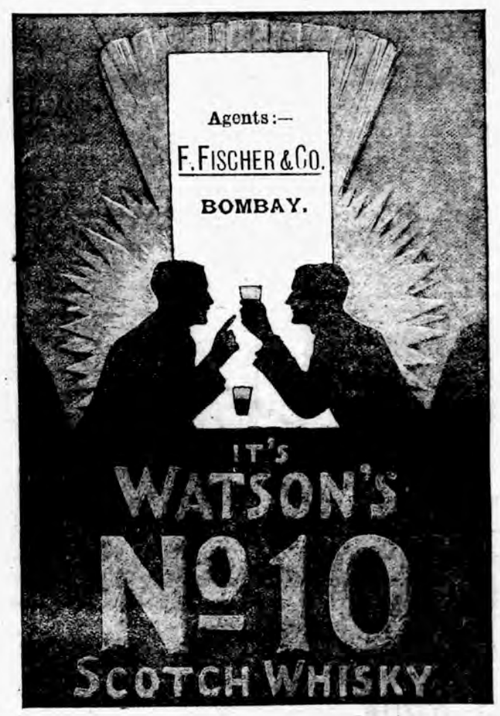

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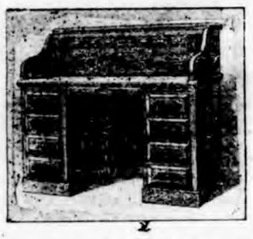

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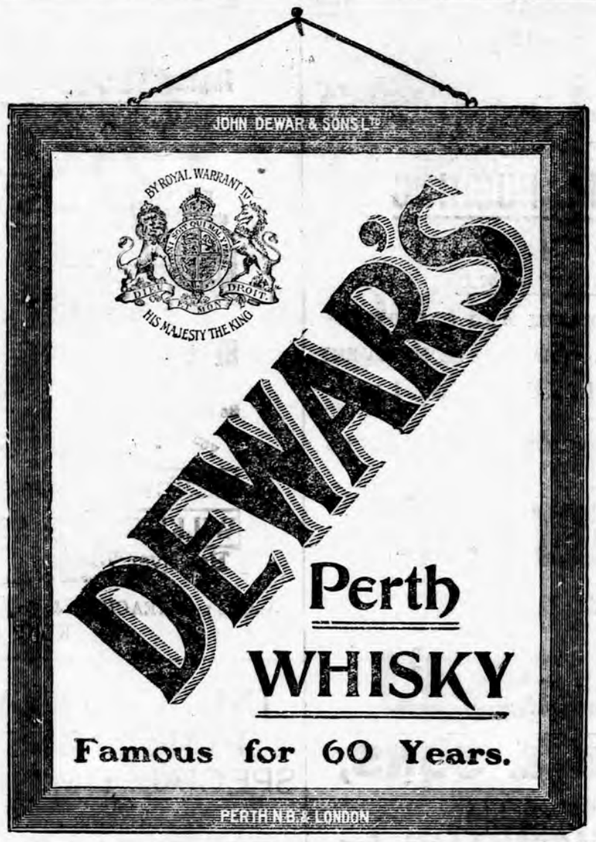

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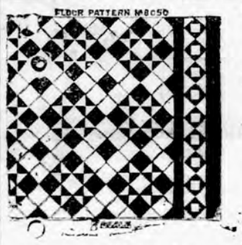

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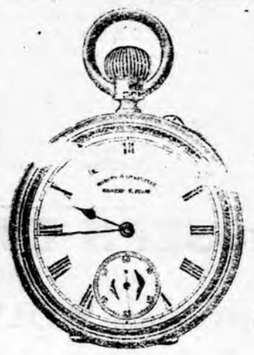

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